CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 206 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
28th August	Chanda		Calls Port Said and London only.
28th ,,	China		7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind		11430
11th ,,	Kalyan*		8987
18th ,,	Plassy*		7346
22rd ,,	Mandala†		Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
25th ,,	Narkun*		15620
2nd Oc	Delta		8099
9th ,,	Morea		10890
16th ,,	Khiva*		8947
23rd ,,	Karmala		8988
30th ,,	Naldera		16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer.		----
3rd Sept.	Naldera		Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th ,,	Dunera		Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC . KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers		----
28th Aug.	Karapara		East and South Africa 1 P.M. No. 6 a. Dock.
29th ,,	Lluga		Karachi direct 9 A.M.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	23rd Aug.	25th Aug.
†Rangoon Maru	Y. N-kajima	5050	16 b Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
†Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	15th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept	30th Sept

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (negligee Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
,, (Dress) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
,, (New) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Negpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
32-33, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,18,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£785, 249
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Y...
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,00

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest a per cent all round the year on sums Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchase India and England and Dividends colle
All kinds of Banking and Exchange siness transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.
A

BANKING.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,00 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,697

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhimji das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from this Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from this Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA.
Managing Director

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880

...ibed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
...p Capital	Yen 74,000,000
...e Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
...a, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta ...on, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Har ...ngkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe ... Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Naga ...owchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking ..., Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco ... Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, ...ya, Sydney, Tientsin.
...hes:—
..., Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
...ENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened ...roved customers, and Interest is allow ...e rate of 2 per cent. per annum on ...lances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 pro ...at the amount of half-yearly interes ...ess than Rs. 5.
...D DEPOSITS are received for on ...shorter period on terms which may be ...ed on application.
...description of Banking and Exchang ... transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
... Box No. 294.
... Road, Bombay.

...MBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1878.
... Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti
... Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
...ents in Government and Approve only.
... Deposit with the Controller of Cur ... the Government of India in terms ...ance Act.
...counts are subject to strict audit ... to Indian Companies Act
... Economy in management. Th ... as to Rates, Mortality, Investige ... Valuation, is entrusted to an ex ... European Actuary.
...ject is to make provision for the ... subscribers to a monthly pension ... 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of ...ered, Rates of subscription are very ... 30 per cent. Surrender Value in ... wife predeceased. Twelve month ...occupation is lost.
...ion to canvassers.
...ile apply for a copy of Rules to.
...JANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR
HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC
Plain or Embroidered
SILKS,
SILK DRESSES
LADIES' HATS
TRIMMINGS
KIMONOS
UMBRELLAS AND
SUNSHADES
ALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCERS,
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Tel. No. 479 T... ADD. ...

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiehlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipon	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong		Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah		Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy		New York
Colombo	Karachi		Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru		Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)		Shanghai
			Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch.
40, Medows Street, Bombay

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sonrjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANJI AL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

YOUR EYE?

DOES ANYTHING TROUBLE YOUR EYE? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

L. H. SELLEN. DEPT. 11. SAMTA. BENGAL.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

Myers Pumps

Best Pumping Machinery on Earth and prominent HOUSE of PUMPS

Ensures efficient and easy working and plenty of water. Port ability a chief characteristic.

Specially designed for tanks, rivers or shallow wells. Capacity 2,000 gallons per hour.

All kinds of Pumps always on view.

Patronised by Govt.

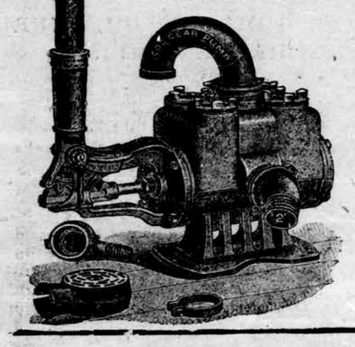
Particulars on request to—

K. B. JOSHI & CO.,

Sole Agents,

321, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4834



TAILORS

FOR

HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

KATOI

STICKS

Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-2 per box.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess St., BOMBAY

OTTO MOHINI'S KING OF PERFUMES

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0

Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1.

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stopper Phial in Wooden case Rs 2/4 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & CO., *Perfumers,*

(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

Special Attractions for Ladies.

JUST RECEIVED—

PLAIN SUPER-LAWN, for BLOUSES and SUDRAS made in Dacca hand-looms, unequalled for fineness and finish .. .. from Re. 1-2 per yard.

SHADOW CHECK SUPER-LAWN, excellent for SHIRTS and BLOUSES Various designs and qualities, from Re. 1-2 per yard

ART SILK, for SARIES and BLOUSES. Handsome Colors in Striped, Checked and Floral effects

Single width .. .. from Rs. 2-6 per yard.

Double width .. .. from Rs. 3-6 per yard

WASHING SARIES of fine texture in white grounds with neat Black and Coloured Striped designs and effective Borders .. .. from Rs. 3-13] each

BENARES SILK SARIES. A choice assortment in all the newest Colourings, with exclusive woven Gold and Silver design borders.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

Ladies' Woven Underwear, Silk Mufflers, Silk and Mercerised Hosiery, Silk Khans and Lugdis, Enamelled Silver Brooches, Sari-Pins, Buttons and Belts. etc., etc.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores

Limited

Bombay and Poona City.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just unpacked a large consignment of the following:—

1. Sparking Plugs.
2. High Tension Wire Braided 7 m/m.
3. Low Tensions „ „ 5 m/m.
4. H. & B. Horns Brass & Nickle-plated.
5. Lucas' Horns, Nickle
6. Motor Oil Side Lights, Brass & Nickle.
7. Electric Head Lights.

Special quotations for Trade.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams:— "Demand" Telephone:—4491.

58, Standhurst Road, BOMBAY. Branch NASIK

BHARAT STOVE DEPOT.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

The largest dealers in all kinds & sizes of Primus and Optimus stoves for, Cooking soldering, brazing, heating oil Engine and for other purpose—also dealing in the spares, mantles, Methylated spirit etc.

Repairs to stoves undertaken. Prom attention and prices lowest.

Catalogue free on application:—Prop. B. M. M[illegible]HIWALL

Fielding and Platt, Ltd

Semi-Diesel

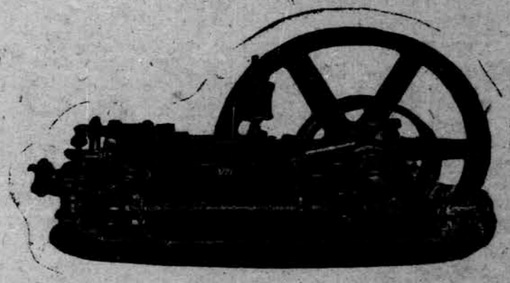
Crude Oil Engines

AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION!

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONO-MICAL.



40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands we[illegible]

STOCKS HELD BY Moolji Haridas & Co.

Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY

or the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sindh Baluchi[illegible] Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

of the old glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Obtainable of 60 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 22.

ROLLED GOLD Rs. 36.

THE "QUEEN ANNE."

MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and fatigues the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER .. .. .. Rs. 22

ROLLED GOLD 36

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.

370, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

VHOLESALE: 8, Rue Vivienne PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

FORD CAR OWNERS

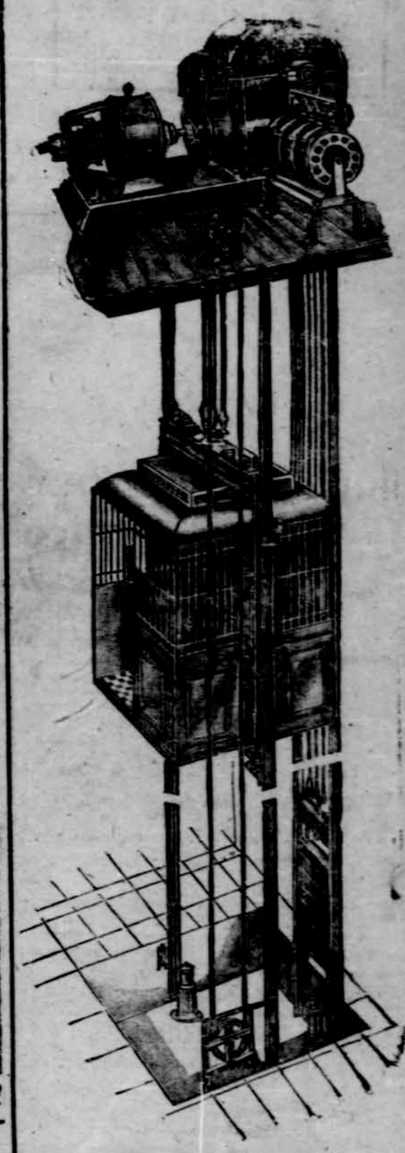
Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co,

Near West End Cinema,

CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY No. 4.

Automatic Push Button Electric Lift.



The above illustration shows our apartment lift fully automatic, equipped with full set of SENDIND control buttons, marked to correspond to the floors served by the lift and a single CALLING control button at each landing. The car can be called to a floor by pressing the calling control button at the landing and after closing the door or gate, can be despatched to any other floor by pressing the proper button in the lift. An emergency button is also provided in the car, the pressing of which will immediately bring the car to rest. The lift cannot be operated while the door is open. The control buttons are inoperative while the car is in motion. An additional emergency call button will be provided in car properly connected to signal in.

Full specifications regarding this type of lift will be sent upon request.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.

HORNBY ROAD.

P. O. Box 459, Fort, BOMBAY.

MARBLE

STATUES BUSTS FOUNTAINS PILLARS VASES

Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived & offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.

opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 4852.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILLMORE and Co., Cumballa Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNE'S Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Jumma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Actien--Gesellschaft für Anilin--Fabrikation, Berlin, S. O. 36.

THE BERLIN ANILINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

ANILINE COLOURS

For

Wool, Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Etc.

Leather, Furs, Paper, Straw, Pigments, Spirit Laquers, Oils, Grease, Wax, Etc.

SPECIALITIES.

Substantive Cotton Dyes.

Columbia Blacks E A Extra ; F F Extra.
Columbia Scarlet 4 B.
Acetopurpurine 8 B.
Columbia Fast Red F.
Brillian Congo G & R
Deltapurpurine 5 B
Benzopurpurine 4 B & 10 B
Zambesi Scarlets
Columbia Green G & B
Columbia Brown G & R
Chicago Blue 6 B; 4 B, B & R N.
Columbia Yellow
Chrysophenine G
Chrysamine G
Curcumine S
Congo Orange R & G
Micado Orange G O & 4 R O
Congo Rubine
Erica B N; G Extra; B Extra.
Primuline
Congo Sky Blue
Columbia Violet
Zambesi Brown G & 2 G
Catechin Brown D X & 2 D X
Zambesi Blacks D; N A; R Extra.
Naptogene Blue 2 R & 4 R
Zambesi Pure Blue 4 B & R

SULPHUR DYES.

Sulphur Black T extra ; T G extra ;
4 B extra ; 2 B extra ; A W extra ;
F A extra ; A Z extra ; G extra ;
F F extra ; S Coal Black
Sulphur Brown ; G & 2 G ; 6 G
O extra ; O B extra; 2 R K ; 4 R K, K V
Sulphur Catechin R G
" Corinth B
" Blue L extra ; R extra ; B extra ; D extra ;
" Indigo B & B A
" Yellow G ; 4 G ; and R
" Indigo R L extra ;
" Violet B K ; Y 3 R
" Green 2 B K ; G K ; and G extra ;
" Olive F F & B

BASIC COLOURS.

Victoria Blue B ; R ; 4 R
Rhodamine B & G
Methyl Violet all brands
Auramine II & O
Bismark Brown
Malachite Green
Ethyl Green
Magenta large and small crystals
Jute Blacks.

Wool Dyes.

Chrome Fast Black B
Chrome Black 6 B; 4 BJ; J B
Wool Black ; B W ; 4 B W ; RSW ; 6B ; 4B ; B
Acid Wool Black B.
Cloth Red B A ; 2 G A ; 3 G A
Chrome Fast Red B ; R ; & G
Chrome Fast Yellow ; R & 2 G
Cyprus Green B
Cyprus Blue R
Metachrome Orange R
" Yellow D
" Brown B
" Bordeaux
Indocyanines
Guinea Scarlet
Acid Magenta
Naphtol Yellow
Acid Violet 6 B
Mandarin G Extra.
Acid Scarlet ;2 R ; 4 R R ; G
Victoria Scarlet 2 R . 4 R
Guinea Green B G
" Violet 4 B
Alkali Blues
Water Blues
Eosines

Sole Representatives for

INDIA, BURMAH & CEYLON

Messrs. J. W. KIPPAX & Co.,

No. 20, Apollo Street, Fort, **BOMBAY.**

FULTON SHOE POLISH CO. INC. MONOGRAM TRADE MARK BRAND NEW YORK U.S.A.

The quality of these pastes is of the very highest. They quickly produce a polish of great and permanent brilliancy, and act a sa leather ther preservative.

Sole Agent :

FOR INDIA AND BURMA

T. H. KHANNA.

PYDHONIE, BOMBAY No. 3.

American Boots & Shoes for YOU

Received by last mail
Direct from America.

Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.

A. HASSAM & SONS Dealers in Fashionable Footwear.

KERRAWALLA BUILDINGS,
Opp : Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, BOMBAY, No. 2.

B.C 568

Reading a Newspaper tests the sight

A NEWSPAPER gives a fairly reliable but rather "rough and ready" sight test. Any difficulty, such as having to hold the paper nearer or further away than normal—any blurring of print, rapid tiring of the eyes, aching, smarting or watering, and especially headache after reading, indicates the need for thorough scientific sight-testing.

CONSULT

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Head Office : 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Branches in the East : CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

We are direct importers of Accessories and Spare Parts for all Motor Cycles and Cars.
We are the Sole Agents for ALLDAYS "ALLON" two stroke light-weight Motor Cycles.
We are large stockists of Tyres, Tubes, Oils and Grease.
We are principal importers of HARVEY FROST VULCANIZING products.
We are specialising in STARRETT'S Mechanical Instruments and Tools.
We are supplying everything to the Motorists and Motorcyclists.
We are in the lists of Government, Railways, States and Docks.
We are reputed for PROMPTNESS and CHEAPNESS.
We are in the heart of MOTOR CIRCLE
We are in the reach of all.
We shall welcome you to our shop.
We are sure you will be convinced.
We ask you a trial order.
We are awaiting you.
We would assure you that you will have every benefit from us.

RANE Ltd., *Proprietors of* :—

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD. BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2475

Telegrams—Autoworks, BOMBAY.

WE STOCK

Accumulators and parts, Acetyline Generators, lamps and burners, Adapters of all kinds, Insulating tape, Air inlets, Alligator fastener, Aluminium matting, Steel Balls of all sizes, Beltings, Motor Body fittings, Bolts and Nuts, Carburetters and parts of important makes, Cleaning requisites, Packings, Funnels, Copper wire Gauze, Goggles, Horns of all types, Hose pipes and clips, Jacks, Lamps of all patterns, Switchboards, Petrol Measure and Carriers, Magnetos and parts, Mascots, Metals, Volt and Ampere Meters, Oilers. Paints and Polishes, Piston Rings and Castings, Harding's Revivers, Radorene, Shock Absorbers, Wood sticks, Radiators for all Cars, Sparking Plugs of all makes, Stewart Speedometers and their parts, Dover Steering wheels, Petrol Filters and Taps, Spanners of all sizes and makes, Cutting pliers, Tubular Box Spanners, Screw Drivers, Hammers, Drills, Tool boxes, Tool kits, Tyre testers, Tyre pumps and their accessories, Tyre Rims, Copper asbestos, Washers, Steel Washers, Highand low tension wires, Soft Copper wire, Chaterlea terminals, stepney wheels of all Sizes, Cylinder head Gaskets for all cars, Ball-Bearings of all sizes and types, Wonder Worker specialities and many other things leading to the Motor line.

THREE IS BUT ONE "KOHINOOR"

that stands unrivalled for brilliancy and lustre to this day. But there is ANOTHER "KOHINOOR"—in the Film producing line—that knows no equal for "Clear Photography," "Appropriate Acting," "Splendid Settings'" and minutest attention to details." Another important point is,

THE STORY,

Which is always well known throughout the length and breadth of India and is dear to every pious Hindu heart. No expense has been deemed too great to make this latest Production.

See—The magnificent Scenes of **Sacred Dwarika the Capital of Shri-Krishna,**

Another feature of this Production is

THE SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC.

A GIGANTIC

Krishna

OR THE

Sudama

The Funeral Procession of
The Late Lamented
LOKAMANYA B. G. TILAK
through the various streets of Bombay—
a most convincing demonstration of
the highest respect commanded by the
LOST LEADER OF INDIA.

THE POONA PROCESSION
The last tribute paid by the
Public of Poona to the ashes of the
LATE LOKAMANYA TILAK.
THE ONLY PICTURE OF THE KIND.
BOOK HERE.

TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION

in magnificent parts will be released on the 4th September next at the Home of Indian Masterpieces

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus Girgaum.

PREVIOUS SUCCESSES.

Vishwamitra-Menaka or the birth of Shakuntala and Satee Parvati or Daksha Yajnya.

For booking of this latest masterpiece and previous successes write wire or visit

THE KOHINOOR FILM MFG., Co.

DADAR
BOMBAY.

TWO MORE LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF OUR REPUTATION!

Marking a new era in the art of Cinematography in India.

will be released shortly at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

KANSA VADHA

OR

The End of the Tyrant King Kansa.

A very interesting episode depicting further adventures of

The Lord Shree Krishna

In his Childhood for the benefit of the Universe.

A sequal to

The Birth of Shree Krishna

AND

Kalia Mardan

VALMIKI

The Eminent author of the famous Hindu Epic

Ramayana

His Early life and doing's the wonderful Story of an

Altered Life

From one of riotism and mischief to that of Piety and Divotion.

An Ideal Picture of Young and Old

Our previous successes such as **Lunca Dahan, Usha Swapna, Ahilyodhar, Vrinda,** &c. need but little commendation.

For Bookings Apply to

THE HINDUSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.

Managing Partner—Mr. Mayashankar M. Bhatta.

C/o Messrs. Mayashankar Thacker & Co.

47A, APOLLO STREET, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

To-Night

RUTH ROLAND

has the key that opens the door to Romantic Adventure—

That unlocks the treasure vault of thrilling interest;

That discloses mystery to hold you breathless; interest that enthralls, mystifies and carries you along with its mile-a-minute, speedy action.

To-Night

JUST IMAGINE

A peacock fan of rare value and beauty—which the mysterious band would give millions to possess—which would rob a girl of her birthright—and would—But Ruth Roland in her latest serial tells it in pictures—full of those moments that hold you spell-bound with pep and whirlwind suspense.

SEE THE OPENING EPISODES AND YOU'LL HUNGER FOR THE THIRTEEN MORE

THE SERIAL QUEEN SUPREME
in
A TOP NOTCH SERIAL
MINGLING THRILLS WITH ROMANTIC ADVENTURE

The Management not only takes pleasure in announcing the booking of Ruth Rolard in "The Adventures of Ruth," but personally recommends this serial as one that is different; out-of-the-ordinary; one that you will enjoy.

It Will Sway You.
It Will Put You on Edge.
It Will Hold You Enthralled With Its Spine-Tingling Thrills.
A SERIAL SMASH

Come & Join Ruth, the Queen of Youth & Beauty, in her Adventures of Daring

The Excelsior

To-day at 6-30 p.m.
Tomorrow at 9-45 p.m.
The Thrilling French Serial
"The Four Shadows"
12th and 13th Episodes
"Their Calvary"
"Gisele, the Daughter of Palas"

IF YOU WANT TO
Peep at a popular play,
Meet a famous actress,
Get close to a master of sport
See the latest creations from the world's leading modistes
YOU CAN SEE THEM ALL IN
"Around The Town"
A very Interesting Comic
"Who's Zoo"
in 2 Parts

Jack Hoxie
who will shortly be seen in
Brother's Serial Supreme
The Lighting Bryce
AT THE
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD,
has quite a reputation as a
BOXER
He is a marvel of strength and has a wonderful physique and is particularly clever with his hands.

Every satisfaction! cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on reques..
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
Girgaum, BOMBAY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REMEMBER THE SUNDAY EVENING GATHERING.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL.
The 6 reel Photoply.

"When Bearcat Went Dry."

They story of this picture has to do with the hardy mountaineers who live in eartern Kentucky. It is a tale brimful of action. The drama is vinile and every food of the picture stirs and emotions with its primitive appeal.

ALSO A FINE COMIC
A Delightful Entertainment !!
Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

NOTE
TRAN CARS to Colaba from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
TRAN CARS to Victoria Gardens from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
COMING! COMING COMING!
EDGAR WARWICK
Anounces
The Warwick Comedy Coy.
Direct from London
In a Reportoire of recent London successes, presented by a distinguished cast.

LAST 3 PERFORMANCES
at the
Elphinstone Theatre
Balvant Sangit Mandali
will perform their Last performances on
Saturday 28th August 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 29th August 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
BHAVBANDHAN
After these last performances the Company will go to sholapurond thence to Hydrabad next week.
Secretary.

MADAN THEATERS Ld.
ATTRACTIONS
THE EXCELSIOR.
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
MR. H. B. WARING
and his Specially Selected
LONDON COMPANY
IN A
POWERFUL REPERTOIRE OF FAMOUS PLAYS
To-day Sat. 28th at 9-30 p.m.
"MR. PIM PASSES BY"
By A. A. Milne.
The Play that has broken all records at five London theatres and still running.

To-morrow Sunday, 29th Aug., at 5-30 p.m.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
The Famous Rollicking Comedy by Oliver Goldsmith
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"
A beautiful Production and Brilliantly Costumed.

Mon, 30th Aug., at 9-30 p.m. sharp
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

Tues. 31st Aug. & Wed. 1st Sept. at 9-30 p.m.
The Thrilling Detective Story by "Sherlock Holmes."
"THE SPECKLED BAND"
Charles Quartermaine as "Sherlock Holmes."

Wed. Sept. 1st, at 5-30 p.m. sharp
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"MR. PIM PASSES BY."
Prices as usual.
PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 1 p. m. After 3 p. m. plan for to-night's and to-morrow's Attraction at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m. sharp.
Seats Booked on Sunday at the Theatre.

SHOW

What the Leading Cinemas in India are showing and these are

Universal "Jewels."

HOME
The Story of every Girl—a picture of heat appeal beauty, and good sense. Just the kind of play that all men like, who like women, and that is saying a good deal.

For Husband only.
A dramatic Story beautifully dressed, tantalizing with suspense, rich with humor, a play for the whole family.

Doctor and The Woman
The Story of a Doctor who plays, a double game with love

MRS CHARLIE CHAPLIN (MILDRED HARRIS) in "HOME"
A LOIS WEBER PRODUCTION
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Featuring
Mildred Harris
NOW
Mrs. Charlie Chaplin.

Forbidden.
The Story of a happy ttle poor girl who becomes an unhappy rich wife—until she finds that it was for her own good that something was forbidden. Never was Mrs. Chaplin half so appealing, nor the producer more artistic.

Price of a Good Time
The picture that made mildred Harris as famous as her husband Charles Chaplin.

Borrowed Clothes.
A picture that will fil every woman's heart to over flowing.

For Bookings apply to:—
Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,
Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENNS.

At the **EMPRESS** Now and all the Week

A **BLACKTON PRODUCTION** with **SYLVIA BREAMER** and **ROBERT GORDON**

If you are thinking of airing your matromina l affairs wait until you see':

"MY HUSBAND'S OTHER WIFE"

We pay all the alimony if you get a Divorce after you see "MY HUSBAND'S OTHER WIFE"

At the **EMPRESS** 3, 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day and To-morrow 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

Norma Talmadge in "Panthea"

Norma Talmadge in "Panthea"

The story is that of a young Russian Pianist who, suspected of Nihilism, escapes to England, where she falls in love with a struggling Composer. They are married and settle in Paris, where Panthea's husband tries in vain to get a hearing for his opera. The many disappointments impair his health and physicians declare that he will die, unless his ambition to have his opera produced is realised. For the sake of her husband Panthea makes a compact with an elderly admirer who has great infiuence in Musical Circles. Her sacrifice brings about the triumphant production of her husband's opera, but at the moment of his great success he discovers the manner in which Panthea induced. her friend, the Baron, to exert his influence.

PATHE GAZETTE AND PATHE REVIEW

Cinema Majestic

Presents

SAIRANDHRI

The greatest Indian picture of to-day

A popular story, replete with pathos, comedy, tragedy adapted from the greatest Indian epic **MAHABHRAT**, delicately pointing a moral, and admirably pictorised by the **MAHARASTRA** Film & Co.

Subject is ever popular and the story is more interestingly told in this picture than ever before.

The programme also includes

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE MAJESTIC

Girgaum

and always try to attend

Extra Shows at 5-15 and Every day and 3-30 on Saturday and Sunday

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

WONDER FACTS ABOUT

Male and Female

OPULENT scenes of a life of ease among the titled rich.

BARBARIC scenes of struggle with nature on a South Sea Isle.

SPLENDOR of gowns in the draw-rooms of ultra fashionable sets.

COSTUMES of grass and skins in savage jungles of the tropics.

LADY MARY in bath and boudoir in her ancestral mansion in England.

LADY MARY in rags shrinking from prowling beasts on a storm swept coast.

BEAUTIFUL yachting scenes on a placid summer sea.

A BROTHER'S $100,000,000 PRODUCTION

COMING SHORTLY AT THE

West-end Cinema,

CHARNI ROAD.

FROM SATURDAY 4th

A fight to the death at the mast-head—

A shark infested sea beneath—

One man is overpowered and then—

SEE

"GIRL OF THE SEA"

THE DEEP SEA DRAMA SUPREME

AT

THE GLOBE CINEMA SANDHRUST ROAD

IN THE DEATH GRIP of a **Devil-fish**

A

Nerve shattering Ordeal

PICTURE IN

"The Girl of the Sea"

The Most Daring and Stupendous Drama ever staged on the Ocean Bed

From Saturday September 4th

AT THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY

THE best in Bombay. RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery, Byculla Station Road.

CORPOSANT

THE BEST BRITISH PATENT DRY POWDER

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Brings fire under control, instantaneously extinguishes burning petrol, Celluloid, Oils, and all common inflammables.

EVER-LASTING
EFFECTIVE
CHEAP
EASY TO WORK
READY AT HAND
and

Specially recommended for:—

Fire-Brigades, Public and Private Buildings, Cinema Houses, Theatres, Hotels, Motor Cars and Motor Lorries, Carrages.

GODOWNS, WARE-HOUSES, FACTORIES, &c.

Sole Agents:—

K. H. KABBUR & Co.,

56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

Dershan Photo of Lokmanya TALIK

Real Photos of Tilak's funeral procession with and without palki, also portrait with palki through Moti Bazar, Bombay.

		Rs.as-
17×23	Oil color	60-0
17×23	Black and White	25-0
10×12		5-0
Full plate		2-8
Cabinet		1-4
Post Card		0-8

N.B.—1. Tilak procession
2. " "
3. " "
4. " "
5. " Bust only.

"RUP"
Artist, Photographer,
340-42 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Auto Dash and Trouble Lamps.

All complete with Electric Bulbs.

"C—S" Lamps embody all of the requisite features necessary for style, efficiency and service. These Lamps have been adopted as standard equipment by many of the best known Car manufacturers. All Nickel-Plated.

STYLE "F" Speedometer Lamp 2½" Each Rs. 6-0.
STYLE "H" Speedometer Lamp, 2½" Similar to sketch, but longer. Each Rs. 6-0.

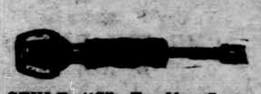
G-190 For Wood Dash, 2½" Each Rs. 6-0.

STYLE "S" For Wood Dash, 1" Each Rs. 5-8.

C-S UTILITY LAMP A new idea in a Trouble Lamp. Strong, handy and practical. Each Rs. 9-0.

STYLE "D" Extension Cord, with 10 foot Cord Each Rs. 6-0.

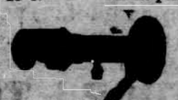
STYLE "D" Combination Dash and Trouble Lamp. Complete with 10 ft. Extension Cord. Each Rs. 15-0.



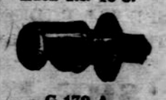
STYLE "C" Trouble Lamp. A necessary item of safety for inspection of tank, engine, etc. Durable, reinforced cord, polish d reflector, with switch, bulb, 10 ft. cord and attachment plug. Each Rs. 10-8.

STYLE "E" Speedometer Lamp 2½" Each Rs. 6-0.

STYLE "000" "Bull Dog" Lamp Each Rs. 6-0.



STYLE "J" Built especially for Ford cars Each Rs. 6-0.



G-179-A Special for Maxwel car. Each Rs. 6-0.

"C. A. V." INSPECTION LAMP.
Brass .. .. Rs. 17-8
Nickel .. .. " 19-8
Spare Glass .. " 3-4

PETROL NOW IN STOCK. Apply for particulars.

"VAN RADEN" SPUN-GLASS ACCUMULATORS in stock. Write for handbill.

LARGE STOCK AUTO-LAMP PLUGS, SOCKETS AND SWITCHES.

The Advance Motor Co.,

Telegrams: "Automotive." "THE HOME OF ACCESSORIES," Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, BOMBAY. *Telephone:* No. 5121.

Our Makaradhwaja Department.

We are selling genuine and pure Makaradhwajas at the lowest possible rates. We always keep a large stock of Makaradhwajas for sale both to patients and physicians. Trial order solicited. Sargun Balijarita Makaradhwaja Rs. 6/- per tola. Sidha Makaradhwaja Rs. 24/- per tola, Rs. 1-8 per week. Makaradhwaja (Sarna Sindur) Rs. 4/- per tola. Postage extra.

BISUDHA BHAISHAJYA BHANDAR

A GENUINE AYURVEDIC STORE,
Head Office 125, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

CHEAPEST USE BEST.

THE GENUINE SWEDISH

PRISMA

STOVES

Save Your Energy
Save Your Trouble
Save Your Money

These Petroleum Stoves are the cheapest and the best with up-to-date contrivances and facilities which experience has brought forth.

Minimum profit and Maximum demand is our guiding principle.

Direct from Swedish Manufacturers. No middle men's profit.

Trial Solicited. Agents wanted throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Apply for terms to:—

Messrs. Bhawanji Shamji & Co.,

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

HEAD OFFICE NEW CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 91-99, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENSIGN CARBURETOR

MEANS

PETROL ECONOMY

New's the Motorist's Oppotunity

SAVING 50 % PETROL GRANTEED

BY THE ENSIGN CARBURETOR

All sizes available. Prices and particulars on application

Sole Agents:—

M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,

(Hardware Depot.)

DONTAD STREET, KHADAK, BOMBAY.

OMEGA.

Nickel Gents	from Rs. 29/-
Silver do	" " 41/-
Nickel Wristlet (Strap watches)	from Rs. 38/-
0935 Silver case " "	" " 44/-
Square Shape " "	" " 59/-
Gold 9ct from Rs. 110/-, 14ct from Rs. 136/- & 18ct from	" 161/-

Black or white radium dial Rs. 10/- extra.

Obtainable from all the watchmaker in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents:—

ABRECHT & Co.,

289, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

STANDARD TYPE RITING CO. sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited. 259/261, Hornby Road. Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Ouf Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

ANXIETIES NO MORE! when "VENUS POLICIES" provide Funds for Marriages SUPPORT in OLD AGE BONUS for FAMILY PROVISIONS. Monthly premium First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class Re. 1. Attractive Benefits. Liberal Privileges. No Medical Examination. Rules and Proposal forms. Supplied Gratis on request. Wanted Agents everywhere. Apply: M. HANS UX, Esq., President, THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR

EASIEST to learn, write and read. Only 6 Rules and 20 Characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Practice quickly gives high speeds. Prospectus and First Lesson free from DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Ganjibe va Mata Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by latest methods. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

SHORTHAND

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER, who knows typing on handsome commission and salary, only competent one need apply. MALAVIYA BROS. & CO., Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 4459

WANTED—A competent LEDGER-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1004 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4412

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, one knowing accounts preferred. Apply stating pay expected to "THE RISING SUN TOBACCO COY., Bandra. 4518

WANTED—A young experienced TYPIST only experienced hand need. Apply Box No. 1021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4490

WANTED—An ICE ENGINEER for a 40 ton Ammonia Ice plant to be put up at Ahmedabad. Apply stating pay expected and with copies of testimonials to SATYA NARAYAN and Co., Bailanganj, Agra. 4517

WANTED—Gujarati UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply personally to the SUPERINTENDENT, New English School, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum. 4501

WANTED—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials of previous experience to Box No. 1002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4400

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS for South India. Pay Rs. 50 to 100 per mensem. Must furnish 200 Rs. Cash security. See personally SINHA & CO., 90/100, Janjikar Street. 4515

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES. Pay with lodging allowance according to qualifications. Liberal promotion Benefit of Provident Fund. Apply HEAD MASTER Madrasa-i-Shawkat-i-Islam Vauthali (Sorath). 3073

WANTED—A PARTNER in a sound business concern to finance to the extent of Rs. 50,000 as required. Absolute security and good returns guaranteed for particulars. Apply to Box No. 1023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4511

WANTED—A PARTNER in a new import and export firm with a capital of Rs. 15,000 the firm is also going to be appointed Managing Agent of a well going establishment. Correspond with Box No. 1010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4442

WANTED.—A smart experienced SALESMAN for German Moter Accessories and other Novelties. Apply personally between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., with copies testimonials to The CITY MOTOR CAR CO., No. 1, Lamington Road. 4469

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Burdwan Girls' High School Lahore. Starting salary Rs. 130 with future prospects and benefit of the Provident Fund. Apply with testimonials to GOPALCHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil High Court, Lahore. 4463

WANTED—Municipal and P. W. D. OFFICERS to know that we keep a complete stock of their line, and up to date information, quotations and estimates given free, immediately on receipt of letters. Please note our address WESTERN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO., Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay. 4471

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK and TYPIST, neat handwriting, knowing Gujarati hard-working. Apply personally to GENERAL CLAIMS COMMISSION AGENCY, Jaita Baboo's Building, opposite Veljee Sunderji's House, Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay. 4462

WANTED—An INTERMEDIATE passed 2ND MASTER, must be well up in Mathematics and should possess a fair knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi. Applications from S. L. C.'s and Matriculates are also invited for some other vacancy. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to THE HEAD MASTER, M. M. Vidyalaya, BIKARNER. 4516

FOR SALE.

FORD TOURING CAR, four seater, slightly used, owner desires to dispose off, at reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 1012 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4450

GERMAN MARKS FOR SALE—Apply to GULABBHAI NAGARJI DESAI, 426 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, 1st floor. Time: 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). 3039

FOR SALE—A pucca-built furnished BUNGALOW in Malad with 4,600 yards ground. Apply to Box No. 1019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4487

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE at Kika Street, Gulalwadi:—Particulars apply to HIRALAL K. MEHTA, Hathi Building, Kalbadevie. 4505

FOR SALE—Valuable PLOTS OF LAND, two minutes' walk from Mazagon Station. Apply SANGHANI & CO., Architects, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4512

FOR SALE—VACANT BUILDING PLOTS at Pedder Road and Nepean Sea Road. If required the vendor will construct buildings according to plans approved by the purchasers. Apply Box No. 1008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4440

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow. For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

FOR SALE.—One MOTOR CAR, (Overland) old patent, 4 cylinder, Bosch Magneto in good order. Apply NEW SIRDAR ASLAM HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Bombay. 4453

FOR SALE—Two MOTORS, one American Studbaker four cylinders, 7 self-starter, electric lights and other French made Charron four cylinders, 4 seaters, both in good order for price. Apply personally to MUSTAFA BIN ABDOOL LATIFF, Khetwadi Main Road, apposite, 12th Lane., 4470

FOR SALE—A profitable upto date going shop concern on a prominent locality of Fort, having good many wealthy customers viz., Maharajas, Princes, and well known Shethias of all communities of Bombay and Up-country and also doing wholesale business with well-known Bombay and Up-country Firms. Reasonable offers will be considered. Apply Box No. 1020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4489

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—Rebuilt No. 5 Oliver Rs. 175, Model 9 Rs. 200, L. C. Smith No. 5 Rs. 225, Remington No. 10 brief Rs. 275, Brand New Machines. L. C. Smith Mo. 8 Rs. 420, Multiplex Hammond Rs. 389, Century Portable Rs. 245, National Portable Rs. 190, Baby Fox Portable Rs. 200, Wellington (like Empire) Rs. 230. Discounts on application. Typewriter papers, carbon papers, ribbons and all office supplies. Steel filing vertical cabinets. Enquiries from typewriter dealers invited. MAYNES TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLY CO., 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4004

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 90, Policy Size ...	100
Oliver 3, Rs. 100, 110, Brief ...	110
Sun, Visible, Portable, as new, ...	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Underwood 3, Brief, Rs. 175, 2 Cols., ...	200
Remington 10 Visible, Rs. 180, 200 ...	210
Remington 10, Brief Rs. 200, 11 Brief, ...	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	...
New Underwood Typewriters, all sizes, ...	...
Ribbons for all Typewriters	...
Eureka Carbon Papers, both sizes ...	...
Alpha and Omega Oil, Oil Cans, Brushes.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Fiscap ...	125
Remington No. 10 Brief Size ...	200
Remington No. 10 Policy Size ...	200
Remington No. 2 Fine	110
Empire No. 2 B. Spacer Like New ...	165
Oliver No. 2 Fiscap Size ...	200
Oliver No. 5 Fiscap Size ...	165
Self-folding 7 Lbs. Fox Portable with Case ...	200

We are Sole Agents for the famous Light-running Fox Standard and the 7 Lb Fox Potrable Typewriters. Free demonstration at your Office. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869. Telegrams: "Writertype".

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—In a newly built premises shops, first and third floors at Sandhurst Road. Apply Dr. SONEJI, there. 4497

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 24th day of August, 1920, a CALL of Rs. 10 per share on the ORDINARY SHARES and Rs 10 per share on the PREFERENCE SHARES of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company on or before the 1st day of October, 1920, by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 1st of September 1920.

By order of the Board.
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
TRIKAMDAS D. MORARJI,
Director.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
26th day of August, 192.
4482

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

A few good influential CANVASSERS to introduce and push the sales of our book, "India's Services in the War" in all large towns and districts, liberal terms to the right men. Only those experienced in this line need apply to MANAGER, Newal Kishore Press, War Section, Lucknow. 4480

WANTED.

WANTED—About 3,000 square yards of land, ready for immediate building upon Industrial concern within about five miles of centre of Bombay. Freehold only genuine land proprietors need apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4476

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Office, a GRADUATE, having good mercantile, experience, Must be strong in English and Accounts. Knowledge of Gujrati essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply, stating salary required and enclosing copies of testimonials, to

Messrs. TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents, The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
4418

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED—Large quantity of good GRAVEL SAND for the work in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Contractors interested should see the undersigned during office hours at his Office, Revenue Department, Secretariat, 2nd Floor:—

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES,
Assistant to the Resident Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
4422

FOR SALE AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five minutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
Audit Office, Ajmer.
4409

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase and removal of tarwad bark (Cassia auriculata) from the forests, Government waste lands and Railway Lands in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts for the period ending 30th June, 1930.

Tenders accompanied by Currency Notes for Rs. 1,000 or preferably by a Receipted treasury chalan for that amount should be sent in registered envelopes to reach the undersigned before noon of 28th September 1920. Tenders received thereafter will be returned.

Conditions of contract are available for inspection in the undersigned's office at Belgaum and in the Divisional Forest Offices.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Dharwar, 25th August, 1920. 4494

DHRANGADHRA STONE QUARRIES.

THE right of working the extensive quarries of the famous, close grained Dhrangadhra stone eminently suitable for building and ornamental purposes and also yielding exceptionally hard grinding-mill stones of all sizes suitable for hand mills as well as for flood mills is to be given on terms which could be ascertained by application to the undersigned. These quarries are served by a Railway Siding and are within an easy distance of the town where skilled labour is available. 4479

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S. C. Cambata and Co., 221 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, NASIK.

THE next course of 18 months' training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 3rd January, 1921.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person before the 15th of October, 1920, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be not below 5ft. 5in. in height and they must have a chest measurement of not less than 33in. (defiated).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examination and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

4. Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in para 3, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

5. The Inspector General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the school.

6. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the school, will be found at pages 249-52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January, 1919.

L. ROBERTSON,
Inspector General of Police.
Poona, 24th August, 1920. 4487

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of ten shares Nos. 400192/201 of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. in the name of Devchand Keshavji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner. 4496

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Secondhand, 3 Bowl CALENDER in working order. Can be seen at SASSOON and ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD., Victoria Road. Offers to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Forbes Street Bombay. 4444

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 243 of Sir Hukamchand and Dalmi a Cotton and Oil Mills, standing in the name of Haridas Gordhandas, has been LOST or MISLAID Application for a duplicate allotment letter has been made to the Company. 4486

BUSINESS NOTICE.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS will please note that the undersigned will be leaving in November next for America. He will be glad to represent firms and houses in India and can guarantee the securing of orders and other work. Write today to

"S"
C/o The "Sik Sepoy"
4495 Ferozepore (City) Punjab.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Diets etc to the different Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes from 1st November, 1920, to 31st October, 1921, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY the 8th September 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
4519 Executive Health Officer.

THE PLADIT MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held TO-DAY a dividend of Rs. 7/8 per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st March, 1920 has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 22nd August 1920 on and after 7th September, 1920, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S T.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the addresses appearing on the Register.

Bombay, 27th day of August, 1920.
By order of the Board,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.
4514

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on the occasion of the Cocoanut Fair on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, the following roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes from 2-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.:—

Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Waudby Road Bastian Road, Murzban Road, Churchgate Street between Queen's Road and Mayo Road.

No vehicles will be allowed to proceed towards the Victoria Terminus via the following roads:—

Cruickshank Road, Waudby Road, Bastian Road, Murzban Road.

Vehicular traffic from Crawford Market going south should proceed along Hornby Road round Victoria Place (Bhatia Bag), again along Hornby Road to Flora Fountain.

North going traffic will proceed along Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

I. C. BOYD,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 26th August 1920.
4504

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KASHINATH DEOJI DHURU, HARISCHANDRA MANIK PATIL, BALARAM MANIK PATIL and SHRIDHAR MANIK PATIL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or "Bhatt" with the Palm and other trees standing thereon, situate at Worli, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,882 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 86, 15, etc., New Nos. B/11999 and 12446, New Survey No. 1/3002, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1777, Street No. 776, Worli Road, Navapada, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the Municipal low level water channel and footpath along the same, on or towards the East by the public Gawan or passage and beyond that the Century Mills, on or towards the South by vacant land of the heirs of Antone Francis Louis.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1920.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4507

PUBLIC NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS BY NOS. 19 DOWN AND 22 UP POONA EXPRESS TRAINS.

FROM the 1st September, 1920, Intermediate Class passengers will not be booked at the City Booking Offices in Bombay and Poona by the Nos. 19 Down and 22 Up Poona Express trains.

Such passengers will be booked only at the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus and Poona stations respectively, and to and from Bombay and Poona only, and not to or from an intermediate station.

A. PEEL COLDNEY,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th August, 1920.
4473

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA JAYKER, BHAWANJI RAMCHANDRA JAYKER and NANUJI KRISHNAJI JAYKER have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, any person having any claim or interest in, to or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien or possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land together with Pot Kharaba, situate, lying or being in the Village of Hariali, Jilla Thana, Shasti Taluka, admeasuring 14 acres or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and bearing the following Nos., viz.:—

Survey No.	Falni No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement Acres	Gunthas	Assessment Rs.	a.	p.
105	9	..	..	36	2	0	0
105	14	..	4	25	12	0	0
106	..	2	..	20	3	0	0
107	—	1	6	26	42	0	5
107	1-4	..	1	13	2	12	0
			14	0			

Dated this 26th day of August 1920.

LEO. RODRIGUES,
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4481

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LIMJIBHOY BURJORJI MISTRY, DHANJISHA LIMJIBHOY MISTRY and Dr. FRAMROZ SORABJI JOSHI, executors of the Will of NOWROJI DHANJIBHAI GOLWALLA, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All Persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the samp, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land registered No. 160 in the map marked Street B No. 1 in the Jail Quarter of the City of Karachi with the Parsi Nowroz Theatre, buildings and houses standing thereon in the registration district and Sub-district of Karachi, containing by admeasurement 13778 sq. yrs. or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North formerly by an open piece of land and now by a public road on or towards the South by the Bunder Road, on or towards the East by the property of Dewan Shevandas Chandonmal and on or towards the West by a Nalla or water-course.

WADIA GANDHY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bmbay, 20th August, 1920
4388

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKERSEY MORARJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Widower and a Muccadum, lately residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) MATHURADAS LOWJI and (2) Bai ADHIBAI, widow of Khatao Nandji, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the former a Muccadum, residing at Kamathipura 5th Lane, and the latter at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd. W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4493

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAGUJI GANPAT RAIKAR has contracted to sell to our client Mr. NARANDAS KARSANDAS, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, pattapatra or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house privies tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi 8th Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 9262 and A/9263 and New Survey Nos. 5685 and A/5683 and containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1986, and Street No. 14 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Khetwadi 8th Lane, on or towards the West and South by the property of Motabhai Dossabhai Bhimdiwalla and on or towards the North by the property of Mahadeo Tukaram Pawar and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor Bhaguji Ganpat Raikar.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1920.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIWAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4502

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public on behalf of our clients, Messrs. Daves Parekh and Company, Managing Agents of the Peninsular Trading Company, Limited, that Mr. Kalidas Kalyanji Pandya has ceased to be in the service of our clients from the 1st day of July, 1920, and that he has no authority from them to represent them in any way and if any one deals with him in their name, our clients will be in no way responsible therefor.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1920.
MANILAL & KHER,
Attorneys for Messrs. Daves & Parekh and Co.
65-67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
4447

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has secured the services of Mr. A. E. Gould (London Taxi Expert) under an Agreement of three years to organise the Company's Taxi Department at present consisting of 50 Cars to be increased at the Company's earliest convenience.

The Company will put some of these Taxis very shortly on the road which will be distinguished by marks of Gold "Phoenix Bird" on both sides of the Car.

The Company has built on the Laming'on Road one of the finest Garrages in the City to house these Taxis.

The Company has secured enough stock of petrol to last for a month at the least and further arrangements are being made to have a regular supply from time to time.

As soon as practicable the Company proposes to send for an Expert Automobile Engineer from England to open and send manage the Work-shop Department, but at present Mr. Gould and the staff under him will carefully look after the fitness of the Taxis.

Reduced rates for cars on private hire will be to the Shareholders of the Company.

N. B.—Complaints from passengers will be carefully attended to by the Company provided they are made immediately in writing to the Managing Agents of the Company.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Attorneys for the Company.
4509

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old Army Cothing Factory) by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very great lot of Government clothing consisting of Pith hats, mosquitto nettings, spoons and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUTTON STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sulemanji Ebrahimji Pothevalla, the Administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Fatmabai Alibhoy, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Sukanbai, widow of Mussaji Thaverbhoy and Mahomedally Mussaji Kokrawalla, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of October, 1913, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Government land or ground situate at Mutton Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2890, New No. 2855, Old Survey No. 2801, New Survey No. 4248 C, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7110, Street No. 85-87 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mulla Abdul Hussein, on or towards the South by the property of Cammodin Pathan, on or towards the West by the Mutton Street and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Khandvala and Co., at their office at 91/99, Medows Street, or the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MODY STREET IN THE FORT.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Vrajlal Jivandas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Valabhdas Devji the mortgagor to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd September 1919 Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate at Mody Street with the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 711, New No. 5921, Old Survey No. B/1082 and New Survey No. 8519 and bounded on the East by the house of Nathu Sunderjee on the West by Modikhana Street on the North by the house of Purmanand Jivandas and the buildings whereon are accessed by the Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2004 and Street Nos. 211-213 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of Devji Virji and his tenants and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co. at No. 50, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMIDST PEALS OF THUNDEROUS APPLAUSE

The Second Week

is ushered in To-day!

BOMBAY IS INFATUATED

with the Mighty Man of the

Moment—Elmo!

Universal's New Supper Serial Featuring the Fighting Colossus

Elmo Lincoln

Famous star of "Tarzan of the Apes" and "Elmo the Mighty"

THE BRAVEST MAN ALIVE

supported by Louise Lorraine—the sweetest girl in Serials.

MADE BY THE GREAT WESTERN PRODUCING Co., DIRECTED BY J. P. MEGOWAN

18 Powerful episodes of Love—Adventure—Thrills.

Elmo the Fearless

(Further 6 Reels—6,000 feet.)

You must see this exhilarating master-serial *to-day*. See Elmo tear the trap from its earthinbedded fastening. See him perform a hundred other titanic feats of strength. It will stir your sluggish blood to fever-heat, then make it run icecold in your veins! See it *to-day*! To-morrow may be too late!!

"Elmo the Fearless"

COLOSSUS OF THE SCREEN

—Elmo Lincoln—who has just swept through the theatres of the world in "Elmo the Mighty." He is a player once seen you can never forget. You remember him for his tremendous physique, his daring and his eminent ability as an actor.

Mind You! It is a Supreme

UNIVERSAL SERIAL!

A GREAT SUPPORTING CAST.

Next to star and director in importance is the cast, and no serial ever boasted a more capable company of supporting players than has been gathered together for "Elmo the Fearless."

You love them—you admire them—you gape at them through sheer extacy.

The Programme is supplements by a 2-reel drama, featurings.

Eddie Polo

in a totally new adventure as Cyclone Smith, a two-reel drama simply bubbling with excitement.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Our Usual Sunday Morning show for Schoolchildren and Ladies at 10 A.M. (S.T) To-morrow.

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow on at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO EARN MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Highly spoken by Magazines and Dailies. TRY

(1) The Wealthy or the Keys of Industry Rupee one.

(2) Hundred Ways to Make Money, Anna eight.

M. BHIMNATHWALA & CO.,
791, Sankdisery (B) Ahmedabad.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EAGERLY AWAITED

END!

The Last and the Concluding 6 Chapters —6000 feet.

A Story of Smiles and Tears—of Sunshine and Cloud—of Happiness and Gloom —of Tragedy and Comedy.

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

The Last Week Instalment of further 6,000 feet, full of Action, Pathos, Romance, Adventure, Thrills and Mystery.

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT!"

Are you Old or Young? Rich or Poor? Cultured or otherwise? Artistic or Prosaic? Whatever you are, YOU will be interested in the Superb Eclair Serial, which has created quite a sensation in Bombay.

LAST WEEK COMMENCING

TO-DAY

SUPER-EXCELLENT!

A Serial that has fascinated Bombay as no other Serial has ever done!

It is a Story of indescribable Grandeur, Pathos, Poetry and Vigour. A Serial Photo-Novel that is par excellence.

Do positively see the end of this Mighty Serial. All Bombay is talking about.

"The Son of The Night"

A veritable Plethora of everything that goes to make a Film all engrossing!

The Eclair Cine-Romance that treats of stately European Ballrooms and desert African sandy plains—of the whispers of sweet and pure Love and the clanging of the swords of Hate and Revenge—of the adventurous Bandit life in forsaken ruins—of the hideous, infernal opium dens of bloodthirsty cutthroats.

Two Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m (S. T.) Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S, T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

1920 model

ROVER

5 seater

Rs. 11 500 nett.

INSTANT DELIVERY

All Ford parts in stock—

—our low prices will surprise you, let us know what you want,

Mofussil Order accepted.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,

—Everything for the Motor—

Hughes Road.— BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "WORSHIP"

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

READYMONEY BUILDINGS.
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Dear Mr. Noel,

It is not to the greatest pleasure that I find an oppurtunity to congratulate you on your system of Physical Culture, which has produced an exceptional change in the development of my body, in the short period of one month and a half. I am able now to control each and every muscle of my body and ful myself very active and strong.

My friends mere simply astounded to find the increased development and strength in so short a period and are induced to follow the same course.

I thank you for the sound instructions you imparted to me and the great benefit I have derived.

I Remain,
Yours faithfully,
EDALJI KURSETJI DESAI.
WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY

DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION. Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The weather report for the week ending 26th Aug. says that while the Bay monsoon ash been about as a rong as usual during the week the Bombay current has been much weaker, giving no rain at all in a large part of Northwestern India. A depression slowly formed in north of the Bay and towards the end of the week moved across the Orissa coast to the northeast of the Central Provinces drawing into itself the Bombay as well as the bay current and giving widespread rain in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and east of the Central Provinces. This depression should move nor hwest and bring rain into the Gangetic plain and central parts of the country.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 27th Aug.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 27th Aug. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·15	4·76	19·66	56 32
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	..	..	19·66	62 28
Esplanade (Gen Teg. Hospital)	0·18	9·50	20· 8	59·54
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	9·43	23·67	64·89

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 26th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.736	inches.
Temperature of Air	80.4	Degr.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 1	,,
Dew Point	76 5	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.823	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	5.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.	,,
Minimum do.	76.0	,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW.W.	
Movement of Wind	428 miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.19	inches.
Total fall during month	3.57	,,
Do. do. year	35 95	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.13	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water in metres Book sub.

Date		HIGH WATERS				LOW WATERS			
		Colaba Obs. Time	Depth in Metres	Depth in feet		Colaba Obs. Time	Depth in Metres	Depth in feet	
	Aug.	h. m	m	ft. in	Aug.	h. m	m	ft. in	
Sat	28	m 10 50	4·27	14	3	28	m 4 5	1·37	4 6
		10 44a	4·26	13	8		4 58a	1·74	5 8
Sun	29	m 11 39	4·27	14	0	29	m 4 44	1·35	4 5
		11 25a	4·27	14	0		5 25a	1·74	5 8
Mon	30	a 11 49	4·28	14	0	30	m 5 20	1·35	4 5
							5 56a	1·68	5 6
Tues	31	e 0 2	4·27	14	0	31	m 5 54	1·35	4 5
	Sept.	e 0 20	4·28	14	1	Sept.	6 28a	1·68	5 6
Wed	1	e 0 39	4·27	14	0	1	m 6 29	1·35	4 5
		e 0 57	4·28	14	0		6 57a	1·65	5 5
Thur	2	a 1 18	4·27	14	0	2	a 7 1	1·35	4 5
		1 35	4·27	14	0		7 31a	1·65	5 5
Fri	3	m 10 20	4·26	13	8	3	m 8 22	1·37	4 6
		10 10	4·25	13	5		4 19	1·68	5 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th August, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is also above the average at Delhi and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.40in. of rain and Allahabad 0.31in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Mainpuri. Day temperature is in moderace excess; night temperature is above the average at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Jacobabad. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Katniawar and Central India West. —Indore reports 1.12in. of rain. Skies are mostly or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Deesa and Neemuch. Day temperature is above the average except at coast stations in Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in the north of the division it has been heavy; Jubbulpore reports 2.58in., Saugor 1.11in., Hoshangabad 5.80in., Khandwa 2.30in., Akola 0.50in., Amraoti 0.59in., Nagpur 0.89in., Chanda 0.23in. and Raipur 0.26in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature has fallen and is below the average except at some stations in the west; night temperature is lower than usual at Raipur and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.15in., Ratnagiri 0.98in., Mormugao 0.28in. and Karwar 0.20in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.36in., of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Sholapur, but is in excess at Malegaon. Day temperature has fallen below normal in north Hyderabad, but continues generally above the average elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay has moved to the northwest of the Central Provinces and is situated this morning in the nighbourhood of Hoshangabad. If the reading reported from Hoshangabad is correct it appears to be a fairly deep depression with pressure nearly a third of an inch below normal in the centre. It has caused heavy rain in the north general on the west coast and in the Central Provinces, and local in Central India West, the United Provinces and north Hyderabad. Hoshangabad reports 5.80in. With the widespread rain day temperature has fallen rapidly in the Central Provinces, but continues high in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is likely in Central India West, Gujarat, Kathiawar, south Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan, and a decrease in the Central Provinces. An increase is likely in the north Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th August 1920.

The depression from the Bay is moving in a northwesterly direction and lies to the northeast of the Central Provinces. It is somewhat less marked. Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the east of the Central Provirces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the east of the United Provinces the west of the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in east Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy five inches; Mergui, Diamond Island, Minbu two; Balasore, Cuttack one and a half; Sambalpur seven; Ranchi three; Gaya one and a half; Gorakhpur a quarter; Benares a half; Seoni one; Pendra one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 27th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum in last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall, 8 hrs.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall, Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	93.3	80.1	83	0		—0.04
Muskat	88.7	77.9	83	0		—0.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.1	79.8	50	..	2.30	—2.16
Rawalpindi	101.7	70.8	45	..	9.75	—7.90
Lahore	104.6	78.0	53	..	7.05	—4.84
Bikaner	105.7	75.6	41	..	4.45	—4.44
Ambala	101.6	80.2	66	..	10.95	—6.99
Delhi	99.2	82.8	72	..	20.61	+3.30
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	101.4	88.2	65	..	17.48	—0.84
Mainpuri	99.6	83.1	74	..	17.95	+0.89
Jhansi	94.1	77.2	89	1.40	16.70	—8.75
Cawnpore	98.2	80.7	85	..	20.05	—3.45
Allahabad	98.0	80.5	84	0.31	30.44	+3.53
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	105.2	78.4	56	..	1.40	—0.64
Karachi	86.2	78.0	76	..	0.53	—4.96
Ajmer	94.6	78.8	60	..	19.73	+5.14
Jaipur	100.6	79.0	49	..	20.14	+12.38
Kotah	99.6	80.6	52	..	15.9	—1.4
Mount Abu	77.6	66.4	78	..	31.1	—13.96
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Rajkot	98.7	74.0	78	..	10.40	—0.95
Dwarka	87.8	76.6	76	..	9.05	—2.10
Veraval	83.8	75.1	86	..	17....	+2.75
Rajkot	98.3	74.9	83	..	10.80	—0.76
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	77.0	79	..	15.00	+2.87
Surat	90.0	77.3	76	..	24.94	—7.58
Ahmedabad	97.6	72.5	74	..	10.80	—6.21
Deesa	97.0	74.8	67	..	14.80	—7.71
Neemuch	94.0	67.6	71	..	40.71	+4.59
Indore	87.1	71.1	96	..	35.05	6.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	78.9	74.5	74	2.58	47.80	—12.71
Saugor	84.2	71.6	76	1.11	30.00	—1.57
Hoshangabad	82.5	71.0	91	5.80	58.84	—10.04
Khandwa	90.4	69.7	95	2.30	24.24	—0.42
Akola	94.2	72.8	90	0.50	9.11	—12.55
Amraoti	93.4	70.4	94	0.59	11.00	—11.07
Nagpur	76.7	71.7	97	0.89	20.0	—11.07
Chanda	88.5	73.6	79	0.23	24.36	—11.18
Raipur	79.8	71.2	89	0.26	49.24	—6.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85 1	78.2	82	0.15	34.76	—20.85
Ratnagiri	88 8	73 8	88	0.98	49.07	—30.31
Marmugao	83 5	74 0	91	0.28	90.90	—14.38
Karwar	82.7	74.7	96	0.20	68.99	—26.87
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	91.6	72 0	80	0.05	6.55	—7.88
Ahmednagar	93.8	71.0	75	0.08	8.34	—7.78
Poona	95.0	69 9	79	..	15.18	—6.60
Sholapur	94 0	74.6	88	..	8.92	—0.60
Nilapur	90.0	69 2	73	..	5.40	—1.38
Malegaon	77.7	64 8	93	0.36	47.80	—6.48
Aurangabad	84	69.4	82	..	5.07	—11.79
Nizamabad(Deccan)	77	67.1	76	0.36	19.04	—5.13
Hyderabad	85.4	72 2	74	..	12.94	—4.86
MADRAS & CIRCARS.						
Mangalore	88	74 1	91	0.2	95.90	+3.54
Calicut	89	74 9	95	0.24	103	+20.47
Cocanada	93	74 5	86	0.20	70.76	+10.22
Colombo	85.1	76.8	95	..	20.60	+4.71
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR & CIRCARS—						
JEOGS—						
Masulipata	91.3	77.1	67	..	10.65	—6.23
Bellary	89.8	72.5	68	..	4.91	—0.95
Cuddapah	94	76.5	5	..	0.90	—2.90
Madras	90.4	80.0	86	..	4.89	—4.36
Bangalore	81 1	68 3	79	0.05	9.53	—1.56
Coimbatore	90.4	70 8	77	..	3.26	—0.88
Trichinopoly	90 8	73.6	68	..	1.54	—4.40
Negapatam	86.7	77.4	74	..	3.67	—2.76

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th August 1920 was 29.914 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 68 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 8a. m. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer eastern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A STRANGE FACT ABOUT INDIGESTION.

A strange fact about indigestion with which comparatively few people are acquainted is that nine times out of ten pain in the stomach after eating is due to food fermentation and acidity, which, as any doctor or chemist can tell you, is almost instantly relived by taking half a tea-spoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia (powder form) in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. Your medical or pharmaceutical friend could also inform you that the reason of the efficacy of *Bisurated* Magnesia is simplicity itself. *Bisurated* Magnesia is a natural neutraliser and most deadly foe of acidity. It abhors acidity as nature abhors a vacuum, and seeks, instantly it comes into contact with an acid, to nullify it and render it impotent, powerless, and totally incapable of the slightest harm. That is why so many thousands of people have good cause to praise *Bisurated* Magnesia, and why you should commence taking it to-day. *Bisurated* Magnesia is obtainable of chemists everywhere and full instructions are given on every bottle. If everyone would adopt this simple plan indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, gas and flatulence would soon be unknown.

Bisurated Magnesia is one of the best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in tablet form.

WANTED.

WANTED—STUDENTS for training in Unipathy and examination for title by correspondence. Capital prospect of success in practice. For prospectus apply to the PRINCIPAL. Institute of Unipathy, 172 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, enclosing 1 anna stamp for reply.

NERVE FOOD

VIROCACAO

FOOD TONIC

VERO

is highly recommended:—

Convalescence, Anæmia, General Debility, Breakdown, over-work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers. Unlike TEA and COFFEE VIROCACAO is not a stimulant, but a nutrient. It exercise a powerful and healthy stimulant ng effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

MANUFACTURED BY
THE VIROCACAO CO., I.N.C.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Sole Agents—
C.M. THAKORE & CO
88, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
Sample and particulars on application.

Wanted Clerks to

Always use the ever clean accurate and fast.

Conklin's

—Self filling
Fountain Pen.

Free!

Send us specimen of you, hand writing and we will free of charge, select thr right pen for you.

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
Chowpatty— BOMBAY.

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28 and 40

LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. × 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85.

Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

TRUSSES

BOMBAY SURGICAL Co.,
Are the Pioneers in
Making Light Pattern
TRUSSES
Always use their Trusses
Bombay Surgical Co.,
opp. West-End Cinema,
New Charni Road, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free in MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

—it is daily increasing in popularity.

Mitchell's

OLD HEATHER DEW

WHISKY—

—the perfect Whisky Connoisseurs drink it—

Doctors recommend it—

Try it yourself & see—

At all bars, at all stores.

Sole Agents.

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
Chowpatty— BOMBAY.

It is Universally Acknowledged that

Aet Srehtorb J. C

IS UNEQUALLED IN

Flavour and Aroma

Messrs. C. J. Brothers will pay Rs. 100 to the first informer who will prove that C. J. Brothers' Tea is not pure Nilgiri Tea.

The Customers get their tea direct from their tea gardens of Ootacamund. A trial will satisfy the readers. Can be had in red canisters at all grocers.

Managing Proprietors:—

C.J. Brothers,

Bombay, No. 14, DADAR.

Agents all over India

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

BOOKS On Educational, Literary and every conceivable subject.

Over 1,000,000 volumes in Stock. Second-hand and new at lowest prices.

WE HAVE THE BOOKS YOU WANT.

State your want and send for Catalogue No. 71A. post free.

W & G. FOYLE, Ltd.,
121-125, Charing Cross Road, London, England.

A High-Class Guaranteed
LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (Ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our conditions; and promise to show the watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for postage.

C	J	E	I	A
B	T	S	H	E
T	K	I	S	A
S	O	R	E	D

Dept. L

German Motor Accessories & Other Novelties.

A LARGE CONSIGMENT JUST ARRIVED.

German Valves: Rubber Pin not necessary.
German Carburetters: Consume less Petrol.
German Spanners: Very handy and strong.
Table Clocks: Newly Patented Letter Files and many other Novelties.

BESIDES Motor Accessories, Spares, etc., Petrol, Tyres & Tubes, Greases, Lubricants, etc., in large stocks. Enquiries solicited.

Telegram-"Tyre." Telephone 3610. **The City Motor Car Co.,** 1, Lamington Raod, Bombay No. 4.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

Nobody's Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let your self be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the read protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher, have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 38.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—

I think you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN

WONDERFUL PILLS.

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 8

G. BROTHERS (B)

45, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta

EVERBODY MUST HAVE

SELF FILLING CRYSTAL NIB

BAMBOO FOUNTAINPEN

CHEAPEST AND BEST

As. 14 Each As. 14 Each

Sole Agents:—

BESSHO & CO.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

APOLLO STREET.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants

LAHORE.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4	per dozen
Solio	" 14-4	"
Kentmere	" 14-4	"
Sodinol 3 oz.	" 1-8.	
Solio Postcards,		
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.		
Primus Self Toning Paper	" 1.	

S. Mahadeo & Son

Fort, BOMBAY

Wonderful Prices

Fresh Stock by S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind." Landed 21-8-20.

	Rs. a. p.
Pear's Soap 3 Tabt's Box	1-2-0
" Balls. No. 1 Per each	0-10-0
" " " 2 " "	1-2-0
" " " 3 " "	1-12-0

Grossmith's Well-known Perfumes Arrived 21-8-20.

Hasunohana, Phulnana, Wana Rani, Shem-el-nissim, Each Bottle Re. 1-8-0 Only.

Zenobia Perfumes All Assortment & Sizes.

Prices from Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 16 Each Bottle Special High Class Perfumes in Cut Glass Series Available

Coueralin's High class Powders, Soaps, Brillientines Etc.

Roger and Gallette's All Sorts of Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, Toilet Preparations

AT

Remarkable Law Prices.

Please remmber that this opportunity is for only one Week as the Manufacturers have already advanced 100% and we shall be compelled to raise our Prices

The Indo Foreign Perfumary & General Stores.

THE BHATIA HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOLWALA FORT MATRICULATION CLASS

Opposite Fire-brigade.

Guarantee passing in Mathematics at the Matriculation.

Fees returned in case of failure.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EJECTMENT SUIT DISMISSED.

PREMISES NOT BONAFIDE REQUIRED

Madhavdas Gokuldas
vs.
Bai Aimai and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was an ejectment suit filed by the plaintiff, the landlord, against the defendants for recovery of possession of certain premises situate at Walkeshwar Road.

Mr. V. F. Tarsporevala with Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. K. J. Modi, appeared for defendants 1 and 2; and Mr. I. N. Mehta with Mr. H. C. Camp bell appeared for defendant 3.

Briefly the facts that gave rise to this suit are these. The premises in suit are a fine modern building in sets of flats on three floors situate at the foot of the Walkeshwar Road. The lessee of the whole building are the 1st and 2nd defendants legal personal representatives of Jamsetji Soradji Entee, the original lessee. These ladies occupy the first floor and they have sublet the ground floor and second floor to the third defendant, a Japanese gentleman, at a rent of Rs. 165 per month for the ground floor and Rs. 220 per month for the second floor. When Jamsetji Entee got a lease on 1st March, 1916, for a period of two years and two years' option of renewal, the plaintiff was not the landlord. Afterwards on 14th July, 1919, the plaintiff got the lease for 999 years and on the 24th of November, 1919, gave a notice to the first and second defendants to quit on 28th February, 1920. According to clause 10 of the agreement of lease between Jamsetji Entee and the original landlord, three months' notice to quit on either side was necessary. As the defendants commenced their lease on 1st March, 1916, the period of two years finished on 1st March, 1918, but they had an option of renewal for a further period of two years which they exercised, so they could stay till 1st March, 1920. So the plaintiff as he wanted to eject them, gave a three months' notice to quit. As they did not quit, he filed this suit on 15th March, 1920, alleging that he wanted the premises for his own occupation and also because he wanted to build an additional floor. Then the plaint was amended and he alleged that as he was erecting a building on the plot in the rear, he wanted the ground floor of this building for storing materials, in short he stated that under Section 9 of the Rent Act, he bona-fide and reasonably required the premises and also that there was a satisfactory cause for recovering the possession of the premises.

The defendants, the occupiers of first floor and ground and second floor, contended that he did not bona-fide and reasonably require the premises as alleged by him because his family consisted of himself and his wife and after the filing of this suit, he had purchased a fine big bungalow at Harkness Road, where he actually lived during the months of May and June. They also contended that there was no satisfactory cause within the meaning of Section 9 of the Rent Act, as there was ample space to store materials in the back compound as well as in the garage and ground floor of the rear building which were ready. They also contended that the plaintiff had varied his story from time to time because in his original plaint filed on 15th March, 1920, he had not referred to the fact that he wanted to store materials on the ground floor, although he had commenced to build his rear building in December, 1919. The plaintiff's answer to these contentions was that his family consisted of himself, his wife, his mother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew and four sons of nephew and aunt. Besides his engineer advised him that if an additional floor had to be put up, the walls of all the floors on one side would have to be opened and new beams and props would have to be put up. So he bona-fide wanted the premises and there was a satisfactory cause for getting possession of them. Evidence was given by the plaintiff, his contractor and his engineer. On behalf of the defendants, Mr. Patel of Mistry and Bhedwar was examined and he said that if ordinary precautions were taken, there was no necessity to remove the first floor, second floor and ground floor tenants.

A preliminary point was raised by the defendants to the effect that the notice to quit given by the plaintiff to the first and second defendants to quit on 28th February, 1920, being one day short (as it was a leap year and the date ought to have been 29th February) was bad notice. His Lordship held that it was good notice.

MR. JUSTICE MARTEN'S JUDGMENT.

During the course of the judgment his Lordship said that a curious point had arisen in this case which was a suit for ejectment in which 'inter alia' the Bombay Rent Act was pleaded. But before they came to the Rent Act there was a preliminary point raised, viz., as to whether the plaintiff, the landlord, gave a valid notice to quit. It was practically conceded that in the events which had happened, the tenancy of defendants 1 and 2 was a tenancy of four years from the 1st of March, 1916, made up as to the first two years by the original term and as to the remaining two years by the exercise of an option contained in the lease. But the lease contained a curious provision binding either party before the expiration of the aforesaid period to give three months' notice to the other to vacate the premises. For assuming that defendants 1 and 2 had exercised the option, was the notice which was admittedly given in November, 1919, to quit on the 28th of February, 1920, was a good notice, having regard to the fact that 1920 being a leap year, there was one extra day, viz., the 29th of February. The defendants contended that it was a bad notice because it was one day short. The point came down to this, that if this notice to quit on its true construction was for the 28th February, was it a good notice? His Lordship then referred to 1895, 1 Q. B. 378, page V—More 15, Q. B. 684, 27 Cal. 570 and 45 I. A. 222, and said that it was quite clear that this was a bona-fide mistake of the solicitor leased on the leap year and there was no subtle intention on the part of the landlord to get out of the agreement and obtain possessio none day earlier than he was entitled to. His Lordship had the evidence of the solicitor on that point which of course he entirely accepted. He based his opinion on what was the fair and true construction of the letter, the notice to quit of the 24th of November and that reading it as a whole it was a notice to quit on the due expiration of the tenancy. Therefore this issue as to notice to quit must be decided in favour of the plaintiff.

NO NEED FOR PLAINTIFF'S OCCUPATION.

Further in the course of the judgment on the point whether the plaintiff needed these premises for his own occupation, his Lordship said that his family did not consist of ten members. The people whom he called his family were made up by his mother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew and his four children. At the time just before the war, the plaintiff was living in two rooms in a flat with his wife on a rent of about Rs. 45 a month. Since that date he had occupied two large flats on two floors at Malabar Hill, one of which he still occupied. He had bought the said premises for well over a lakh. He had further bought a large bungalow on Malabar Hill, Harkness Road for 2½ lakhs. At the time he was living in the four rooms of these people whom he called his family were living with him; nor were they living with him now. On the contrary, he had at present a substantially sized flat and the spacious accommodation in the flat was not utilised by his relatives by marriage, but in housing a gentleman whom he described as his secretary and the secretary's wife. No doubt a Hindu joint family was entitled to some consideration, but these people were really not members of a joint family. His Lordship therefore held that the plaintiff did not reasonably require the suit premises for these relations of his or for himself and his wife, because he was perfectly comfortably housed in the existing flat which was close by to the suit premises. Besides the plaintiff had bought a large bungalow on Harkness Road. There was nothing to prevent him from going and living there. He said that he wanted to let it or sell it, but until he did either one or the other there was no particular reason why he should not live there at any rate temporarily. There was no reason during that interval, his Lordship should turn out the Parsi ladies and the Japanese gentlemen who occupy this house. The case went further against him. There was the evidence of the postmen that during May and June he had in fact been living on Harkness Road.

As regards the question of the additional floor, his Lordship believed the evidence of Mr. Patel (architect) for the defendants. His Lordship was very far from being satisfied that the proposed erection could not be carried out without ejecting the defendants at any rate temporarily. If the premises were only temporarily required for this third floor, why should his lordship make a decree of ejectment terminating the entirety of the tenancy? Having regard to the provisions of the Rent Act normally this tenancy would run on for say, some two years hence. This third floor might take six months or a year. Why even if the floor was wanted by the contractor for six months or a year, should I terminate the defendant's interest in the remaining year of the term? If the plaintiff was going to pull down the existing building and erect a new building, then the existing building which was occupied by tenants was going to be obliterated and there must be an end of the whole thing. But totally different considerations arose when only a portion of a building was required for only a temporary period. On the other hand, his Lordship did not see any provisions in this Act for the Court to sit here and direct that reasonable facilities should be given by the tenant to a landlord for making alterations or erecting buildings. They had a perfectly reasonable offer by September 3, viz., to vacate the ground floor alternatively, while first the rear building and then the top floor building was being constructed. That offer was refused. The better view on the construction of the Act in a case like this was that the landlord was not entitled to an ejectment decree where he only at the most required the floor temporarily. His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1320-18—Jehangir and S. Dawoodbhai Nurbhai Tinmaker v M Myers and Co.

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dikshit v Kersondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In person, Ard H D and Co.

2032-19—Mrs. H M and Co, Vrajbhojan Khaji a Kut v Jamnadas Bhavakhji and Co a firm, Sham M and K.

Lowest quotations for

Bi Sulphite of SODA
B. " " SODA
Phosphate of SODA
NIGROSENE XLS
Hematine XLS
Log Wood Ext.

Sulpher.
Acid
Basic
Direct
Cba

AND OTHER **Dyes**

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS, & IMPORTERS

K. H. KABBUR & Co. 56, Esplanade Road Fort, BOMBAY.

OF COLOURS AND CHEMICALS

Bleaching
Dyeing
Printing
Soap and other Industries

Chemicals FOR

other Office at

Manches — Delhi
London — Madura
Paris — Madras
Bareclona — Calcutta
Milan — Cario.
Alexandria

COLOUR WORKS AT MANCHESTER.

1316-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Bogaria v Tricumdas Kallianji, Hiralal Th and Co.

257-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Abu Bakar v N C Trivedi and Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

1278-19—Jehangir M and S, Dhaibai v Murzban Dhanjisha Ansari, Jeh G and B and ors, Matu J and S.

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Bangoola Gatey v Kapur and Pratap

1298-19—N O Dalal, Chh al Chunilal v Wadilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

1337-19—Bhai K and G, Kokichi Beshb v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

1290-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Soloman Reuben, Patell and Ex.

1303-19—Mer K and Co, Sorabji Jivanji Mistry v Ebrahimji Jafferji Nakra, N C Dalal.

1304-19—Little and Co, Vazir Haji Contractor v Motilal Fulchand, Jeh M and S.

1310-19—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotam and Co.

1136-19—Shroff and V, Ladha Tricum v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Unwalla P and P.

1346-19—Edg. G W and Co, Mirzamal Nevatia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

REFERENCE.

L A Refer 6-19—J C G Bowers, In Re Government v Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3502-19—Himlul Th and Co, Dwarkadas Purshotam v Kotiah Ellaya Balrajayya a firm, Bagh N and Co.

1384-20—Mulla and M, Nowroji Cawasji Ayton and anr v Pirosha Ballonji Arsiwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR HEARING ON COUNTER CLAIM

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaikh Hussein, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

692-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noprathi and anr v Haji Moosa Haji Ibrahim Mahidina, Cap and V.

1833-19—Jamsedji E and D, Shamjiwan Anandji v Sha Narotam Motichand, Motichand and D.

3357-19—Moti and D, B N Lang v Janoo Hassam a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1838-19—M B Chothia, Shavakshaw Jamshedji Daruwalla v Maneckshaw Pestonji Nanavati, Matu J and M.

1361-19—Mulji and Th, Mahasukhraoo Purshotam Jani v Pirojbai widow and anr, Matu J and M.

1292-19—Shroff and V, Lakhmia Zalba and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Ard H D and Co.

1250-19—M V, Gokuldas Somabai alias Hurbhamchand Magnimal Mehta, Moti and D.

FRESH STOCK OF STATIONERY.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	—	9	0	0
" " 1000 "	—	17	0	0
Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 folios	—	12	0	0
" " 16 ozs, 32 "	—	19	0	0
" Cash Bell 3 inches	—	6	0	0
" " 3½ "	—	7	0	0
" " 4 "	—	8	0	0
Lloyd English Rulers 18 Inches	—	1	4	0
" " 12 "	—	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files,	—	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, Box	—	1	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	—	6	0	0
Brass Numbering Machine	—	75	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	—	4	4	0
Diana Blue-Red Pencils, doz.	—	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	—	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 — doz.	—	12	0	0

Samples & Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking artistically done.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road.

Tel. No. 4564 BOMBAY

Vilcassim Bros

Jewellers and Gem Merchants

Taj Mahal Hotel, BOMBAY

Have a large and choice selection of ornaments Bracelets, Rings, Necklets, etc., also Precious Stones which can be set to any design in gold or platinum.

Prices are strictly moderate and inspection invited.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess St. Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 25th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		50
" " Imports		—
Mid. Americans Spot		27.38
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		60.90
New York 11 a.m. (As known is is	Oct.	26.70
Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	24.60
	Mar.	24.38
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	25.80
	Jan.	24.20

CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Aug. 25th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	20.16—16
Sept.	19.52—23
Oct.	19.26—12
Nov.	18.82— 4
Dec.	18.65+ 7
Jan.	18.46+ 8
Feb.	18.30+10
Mar.	18.14+14
April	17.94+10
May.	17.74+10
June.	17.59+12
July	17.39+10

Tone:—Weak—Irregular.

Liverpool, Aug. 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	20.33+23
Oct.	19.65+28
Jan.	18.76+31
Mar.	18.40+26

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.00
" " Fully Good	8.75
" " Fine	9.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	14.00
" " Fully Good	15.00
" " Fine	15.60
" Broach Good M.G.	18.10
" " " "	18.60
" " " "	19.10
" Scinde Good	7.62
" " Fully Good	8.57
" " Fine	9.07

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Aug. 26th

Futures at New York Oct.		27 73+68
" " Jan.		25 28+38
" " Mar.		23.00+30

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 25th.

Bentes 3%	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	61
" 2 months hence	61

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 16th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Consols 2½%	40 1/4
Rupee Paper 2½%	54 1/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	52 1/2
Government Securities 5%	95 1/4
Bx. On London at Paris Francs	51.95

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	£52½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 25th

Funding Loan 5%	£67 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£76 3/4
War Loan 5%	£85

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 25th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Paid	86
Australian—61lbs Paid	86

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32½
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£32
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Value	£30½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30½
Scarcely any business owing industrial unrest. Tone of Linseed:—Easy tendency.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Aug. Sellers	£34½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	

The Renowned Panacea of the Hind Pharmacopœia

MAKARADHWAJA

Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold.

7 doses Re. 1, 30 doses Rs. 3, 1 tola Rs. 16

(Packing and Postage Free.)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes:—

"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."

"Makaradhwaja" pamphlet sent free.

Makaradhwaja Store.

256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta.

(We do not prepare or sell any other medicine. Our sole attention and care it concentrated in preparing the purest MAKARADHWAJA.)

Feed your Nerves and Brain

WITH

REGINUS

HEALTH STRENGTH
VITALITY REVIVED.

Price per Phial, Re. 1, Doz. Rs. 10.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm, hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poison scurvy, erruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Rs. 3.

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS
RANAGHAT, BENGAL.

July-Aug. Sellers		£144½
Toria Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers		£33½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£84½
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metals	1/8
Hard Spelters	35½
Corrugated Sheets	£53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jass C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Second hand sellers	81/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Second hand Sellers	82
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept Second hand Sellers	82/6

Tone:—Weak.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. 1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid Buyers 1/10

Tone:—Easier.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, Aug. 25th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	78/6
" Mutton "	78/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Flat.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

August 27.

Early in the week there was a further decline in the home markets. New York gave way 155 to 215 points, and Liverpool 166 to 210 points. We have since had fluctuations, and up to 26th instant the October position in New York shows a net decline on the week of 13 points, January 97 points and March 110 points, while in Liverpool October is 193 points lower and January and March 145 points and 126 points lower. The October-March spreadlie in Liverpool narrowed to 112 points, the decline having been more marked for near than for distant positions. There has lately been a very sharp fall in New York and Liverpool and the near future is uncertain. There may be a temporary reaction, but outside conditions are at the moment against a permanent advance. Strikes, financial dimculties and politics are at present unfavourable factors. At the same time, cotton for forward delivery in America is getting below the cost of production, and a change in outside conditions, or the introduction of any favourable factor would no doubt be the signal for a rapid rise.

The Broach settlement passed off in the local market during the week, and business in New Crop contracts has not yet commenced. We understand that meetings are being held in connection with the opening of New Crop contracts, and it is to be hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at and that business will open shortly. In the meantime the market is working in Fine Oomra and Fully Good Bengal for September delivery, and Good Southerns Sept.-Oct. and daily fluctuations are small. Yesterday Fine Oomra September ranged from Rs. 264½ to Rs. 26 and closed at Rs. 260½. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 256, and closing rates are given below.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills running chiefly on high class lots and really good stapled sorts. Inferior cotton is difficult to move.

During the early part of the week the drought continued in the Berars, Central Provinces, Khandeish and the Barsi districts and caused anxiety, but a storm from the Bay of Bengal is now giving fairly widespread rain and the situation is improving. Elsewhere the crop is doing fairly well.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	..	..	September .. 198
Fine Oomras	..	..	September 254½
Good Southern	..	..	Sept.-Oct. .. 420

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 27TH AUG. 1920.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	Sept.	198
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept.	252
Good M.G. Southerns	..	Sept./Oct.	420

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	243	218	193	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	—	243	218	193	"
M.G. Oomra No. 8	307	272	232	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	308	264	234	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	308	259	224	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	273	453	437	"
" Southern No. 5	—	—	—	—	
M.G. F. Americans	—	—	—	—	
Saw G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous years:—

Growths.	For week ending 26th Aug. 1920.	Total to date since September 1st. 1919/20.	1918/19
	Bales.	Bales	Bales.
Khandesh ..	503	342,557	186,194
Central India ..	1,792	217,618	174,518
Barsee and Nuggur ..	Nil	100,218	164,664
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	1-5	133,5-9	85,986
Berar	1,309	641,025	445,573
Central Provinces ..	500	286,26?	217,535
Total Oomras ..	4 103	1,813,2-5	1,218,25?
Dholleras	4,555	285,481	87,324
Broach	7,686	271,231	221,714
Compta ans Dharwar ..	3,21-	184,8-5	155,649
Western-Northerns' ..	4,226	157,905	150,38
Bengals NW.Provinces Rajputana ..	10	382,610	86,1-3
	535	53,344	54,530
Sind-Punjab	684	348,115	479,344
Canada	218	10,1-9	14,332
Persian	Nil	2,823	2,641
Tinnevelly&Cambodia ..	2,189	57,282	64,490
American	Nil	Nil	1,286
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	121
Other sorts	1,366	18,738	12,661
Total ..	29,311	3,466,666	2,553,265

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 27th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	3/10 3/5
Bank Demand	3/10 7/10
Acceptance 8m/s	1/11½
Bcs. Demand	448
American Dollars	226
Hongkong	233
Shanghai	340½
Japan	153½
Singap	125½

Market Quiet.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 27th 1920.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 6
Sapphire	No. 10½	1 0 6
Curlinbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Sapphire	No. 0½	0 12 9
Lapas	No. 40/1	2 7 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 7 0
Do.	No. 8/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Quotations for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 27th 1920.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	2/4	39 0 0
Do.	1	33 0 0
Do.	1½	48 0 0
Do.	2	63 0 0
Do.	3	92 0 0
Do.	3½	98 0 0
Do.	2	66 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 27th 1920.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	2/4	81 0 0
Do.	1	33 0 0
Do.	1½	52 0 0
Do.	1¾	57 0 0
Do.	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		—
Panchoka joint		26 0 0
Copper Englsh-Barrs		52 0 0
Brass-Barrs		39 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Basis Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 27th 1920. 6 p.m.

Ready	Bassas Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	57 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	52 0 0	0 3 0
" Karachi Bombe	55 0 0	0 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Kind	12 4 0	12 12 0
" " Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Bepwa Bold	16 8 0	17 0 0
" Java	15 0 0	16 3 0
Toolseed, White 85-15	51 0 0	18 12 0
" Black 75-25	52 0 0	16 12 0
" Other 70-30	16 0 0	17 0 0
" Black	54 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	36 0 0	17 12 0
Mowraseed	7 12 0	8 0 0
Ramey	44 0 0	—
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 8 0
Cottonseeds	34 0 0	8 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	8 9 0
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 15 0
Linseed May	16 3 0
Linseed Sept.	17 2 0

PIECE-GOODS.

Business in the cloth market during the week has not developed to any extent, as holidays have intervened. The demand has been in small lines and of a retail nature, especially from Malwar, Gujrat and Madras. The wholesale demand from Delhi, Cawnpore and Amritsar has been conspicuous by its absence. The fear of lower prices is deterring buyers from purchasing freely, but it is expected that before long the consumers will have to replenish their stocks according to their requirements. Some dealers hold the opinion that after a month a good demand will be experienced, and as stocks of some well-known styles are short, values will have to rise, provided nothing unforeseen happens with regard to the position of exchange and the state of the Manchester Market. The course of the monsoon has been watched with interest, and so far there has not been any cause for anxiety. If the money markets were to ease down, it would go a long way to improve the demand and keep the ball rolling. Those who have incurred losses in the share bazaar, owing to the slump, are hardly in the mood to do bona-fide business in the Cloth Market at the moment. The speculative tendency which was noticeable in Grey Jaconets during the previous week has subsided for want of impetus. Samples of White goods have been forwarded from Karachi representing stocks held there and these have been entered for sale here.

The Manchester market has remained steady. Some makers having obtained relief are indifferent with regard to fresh orders, but there are others who want orders very much and are prepared to quote cheaper rates. But even these quotations have now come down to the level of prices current here and the response to the telegraphic offers of shippers has been very poor indeed. Some shippers in Manchester are said to have purchased speculatively Prints, Dyed goods and whites to keep the cloths going.

GREYS.

There has hardly been any change in the position of Grey Shirtings, which have remained steady. Transactions have been very few and confined to immediate requirements only. Forward business with Bombay has not been practicable, but it is reported that Calcutta and Madras have recently booked some lines in Greys. Drills have been moving in small lots, and the local mill Drills have been gradually taking the place of Pepperell Drills. The effort to buy up Grey Jaconets No. 18 from the market and to push up the rate, has not been successful, and a set-back of two annas has resulted from the highest point touched. Good news regarding the Egyptian crop has had a depressing effect on the price of Egyptian cotton, but the demand for high grade cotton for Mulls, Jaconets and Dhooties has always been brisk, which will help to maintain the price.

WHITES.

White goods have remained firm and steady. Gold end fine mulls worth Rs. 11/3 to Rs. 12/8 have been in demand. Blue and White Mulls in 38, 40 and 45 inches by 18 yards and also 19 yards have been scarce. Stocks of Sacharilla Hdg. Mulls of the value of Rs. 9/8 to Rs. 12 per piece average are light, and prices are expected to go up shortly. The only style that is not inquired for at present is 46 and 52 inches by 20 yards Blue and Mulls of thick quality costing from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 per piece. 42 and 46 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks of the value of Rs 8/12 to Rs. 9/12 have been in ample supply in the market to the extent of about 500 packages, and prices have therefore not advanced. These have been usually selling in half the width pieces with split borders, as they come in cheaper than the narrow width range of standard nainsooks, which have advanced considerably in rates. Stocks of White Shirtings are low, but the demand has not been brisk, as buyers have to exercise economy, as the retail price comes to 12 as to a rupee per yard for ordinary quality, which curtails the consumption.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds	Rs. a. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	36	37½/8	17 4 0
" 100000	45	"	20 12 0
" No. 33000	45	"	17 8 0
" 2869	37	"	14 8 0
Graham's No. 2780	36	"	16 12 0
" "Yellow Horse"	63	"	—
" No. 2310	44	36½	—
Dewhurste' "BBB"	36	"	22 12 0
" "BB"	"	"	23 12 0
" "Rupee No. 5	39	"	22 0 0
Bates' No. 12838'	41	37½/8	20 8 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44	36	17 12 0
" No. 1500	36	37½/8	17 8 0
" No. 3800	39	37½/8	14 8 0
Ritchie's No. 5530	39	37½/8	19 0 0
" " 4462	41	"	17 8 0
" " 1566	33	37½	10 0 0
Forbes' " 551	36	37½/8	—
Lyon's "Shunker"	39	"	19 12 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48	36	22 0 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	39	48	32 12 0
Ralli's Mugjid No. 428	39	40	—
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29	40	20 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	22	11 10 0
" " 138	40	22	9 10 0
" " 686	44	22	10 10 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Lispman's No. 1500	32	48	32 8 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	40	40 0 0
H.B.T.C. 38000	"	"	38 0 0
Ralli's No. 9889	32	48	—
Forbes X.B. 100	36	48	—
" 151	32	40	26 0 0
Fleming's No. 7182	36	20	16 6 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	10	10 6 0
" No. 60	46	10	11 4 0
" No. 900	51	10	12 6 0
" No. 6000	56	10	12 12 0
" No. 88	60	10	17 8 0
" No. 1970	37	10	9 10 0
" No. 616	36	10	11 10 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54	20	—
" No. 350 (6 lines)	"	"	17 8 0
" No. 385 (5 lines)	60	20	18 0 0
" No. 425 (5 lines)	"	"	19 8 0
" No. 1640	36	20	9 4 0
" No. 4852	46	20	14 12 0
" No. 2755	"	"	15 12 0
" No. 1766	63	20	20 4 0
Mitchie's No. 1260	27	18	6 10 0
" No. 115	27	18	7 4 0
" No. 229	42	18	7 12 0
" No. 336	47	18	8 0 0
" M/AM 39," 44," 49"	54	18	11 12 0
" No. 95	58	20	11 14 0
" No. 66999	40	18	8 0 0
" No. 88999	"	"	8 0 0
" No. 775	40	18	8 0 0
" No. 875	45	18	8 10 0
" No. 975	50	18	9 0 0
" No. 615	"	"	9 0 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58	20	11 14 0
" No. 142	34	18	11 12 0
" No. 420	38	18	11 12 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27	18	5 10 0
Fleming's No. 8080	27	18	5 0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9060	27	18	7 12 0
" Nos. 61/81	"	"	—
" No. 1900	"	"	5 14 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38	22	10 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	18	8 0 0
" 95050/97970 Saraswati"	38	18	12 8 0
" "Tipoo" W/WW	34	18	9 4 0
" No. 50000	"	"	10 4 0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33360	"	"	11 4 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28	18	—
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	"	"	7 — 0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38	22	10 4 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	28	18	7 8 0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 3500/3520 "Motor Car"	"	"	6 8 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	"	"	—

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 23-3
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 108-8.

EXCHANGT.

T. T. on London 1-10 3-8
D D. on London 1-10 7-16.
3 Mst D/a 1-11 1-4.
D D. on Paris 455 francs.
3 Mst D/a 515 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 148.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 138.
American Cross Rate 3.58½ dollars.
Paris Cross Rate 50.90 francs.
London Silver spot D 61-2
London Silver Forward D 61.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loans 81.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent, Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58-8.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Lond dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was rather somewhat easy at the opening but improved during the latter part of the week and closed quite firm. The monsoon report is somewhat favourable and if we hear further good news of the monsoon, the market is likely to rise still further. Bear sales in the market are still heavy and Budlee differences are not likely to be heavy ones. There is no important change both in the yarn and the cloth market.

In the miscellaneous section, there was not much business except in Bank shares which ruled quite firm. Bank of Bengal having advanced to 1980 and Tata Banks to 35.

The following are closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Cotton Mills:—Ahd. Advance 2,790, By. Cotton 1,270, By. Dyeing 3,565, Century 1,202-8, Central India 5,430, Colaba Land 3,150, Crescent 717-8, Currimbhoy 1,322-8, David 1,822-8, Fazulbhoy 1,807-8, Finlay 1,390, Ind. Bleaching 235, Ind. Malwa 620, Kasturchand 2,270, Kohinoor 3,980, New Great 1,027-8, Pearls 1,300, Phoenix 1,095, Shapurji 430, Simplex 915 xrt., Swan 1,390, Swadeshi 5,490.

Miscellaneous:—Alcock 845, By. Burma 735 xd., By. Burma N. I. 245 pr. xd., Bt. Burma Petrol 16-8, By. Tramway 902-8, Bundi 44-8, Ind. Cement 495 N. Katni Ord. 650 N. Katni Defd. 1,300, New India Ins. 9-8 pr. Shivrajpur 3-8, Tata Ord. 155, Tata Defd. 875, Tata Hydro: 1,070, Tata Oil 280, Scindia 28-8, Tata Bank 35.

FINANCE.

Money continues easy and the short deposit rate is unchanged 5 to 5½ per cents.; Bank rates are also unchanged.

Exchange has been a steady market throughout the week and the hibest and the lowest rates were 1/10 5-8 and 1-10 to 3-8. Bullion importers were buyers for fairly big amounts for this week also, while only a few export bills are offering. Applications for the sale of one million pounds Reverse Council Bills have been still large and under one per cent. was alloted.

Silver after touching 63½ in London dropped to 60-8 but improved and closed at 61-1/8. China bought largely in the London market and when 63/12 was reached, there was some selling for forward delivery on account of India as, at this rate it would pay to export silver rupees to London. The demand for ready Bar Silver at the level is small and is not likely to increase as there is a general feeling rather to buy Gold than buy Silver.

Gold market was very firm during the early part of the week but declined later on account of profit-taking. At the higher level, there was less demand for ready Gold in the market. There is a rumour that some people have backed out of their tenders for the last sale of Gold as the market has since declined; if this is correct, we think the Government ought to take vigorous steps in the matter and accept only those tenders who put forward a duly certified cheque as is done in the case of Reverse Council Bills.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	April 15 1920
France	6	per cent	April 8 1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 23 1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28 1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11 1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1 1914
Belgium	6	per cent	Aug. 20 1918
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10 1917
Sweden	7	per cent	April 1 1920
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 28 1914
India Bombay	5	per cent	July 29 1920
India Bengal	6	per cent	July 1 1920
India Madras	6	per cent	July 19 1920

MILL STORE AND CHEMICALS

August. 27.

The upward trend of prices in Egyptian cotton-healds is the dominating feature in the mill-store market. The tendency to Copper Healds, with a view to realise higher values has not yet diminished. The quotations from Manchester vary between 8 5½ and 6½ for Diff. Counts. However, there is a slight decline in values of Healds, as we learn from a well-known buying-agent. Several consignments of healds and reeds are shortly expected. Among wooden sundries, Japanese shuttles have undergone great shrinkage, indenting in Jap. shuttles has been almost poor since, English, shuttles are freely available. However, Jap. slubbings continue in ordinary demand. Sundry bobbins etc. have practically no important fluctuations.

Among woolen-goods, roller-cloth, especially K quality has some animation of late. Up-country mills have been buyers for Serges and Venetian-cloths. Coating, Jacketing, Spring all round all sundries have remained steady.

Fish Picking-bands hairy vary between Rs. 2/10/ and Rs. 3 per lb., whereas, quotations from Manchester for best quality of hairy Picking-bands, are nearly 8 shillings, per lb. C.I.F., Bombay. Fillets have been somewhat scarce in the market, and are quoted at different prices from different merchants.

The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs 3; Healds (yellow) Rs 2/13/; Reeds As. 5 to 5; Roller-cloth (K) Rs 6/7; Roller-skins (Eng 26 x 22") Rs. 80/90, Roller-skin (24 x 20 headmost) Rs 70; Pickers (headmost) No 4 Rs 75/80; Picking bands (B Bank) Rs. 2/12/; Picking bands (best Eng) Rs. 3; Rotter and Cyd. mixed Rs. 1/8/ to 1/12/; Shuttles 14½" Rs. 35; Shuttles 14½" (Jap) Rs 20/22; shuttles 13½" (Jap) Rs. 7/8.

CHEMICALS.

August 27.

Bleaching powder has shown some signs of easing. Several consignments have been arriving of late, and forward sales being freely undertaken by indentors. Sodium sulp. and zinc chloride have remained mostly steady with no further reductions in values. Bichromate of Potash and Soda, have rather brisk demand, and the values too have not undergone any material shrinkage. Locally manufactured chemicals have been fairly consumed. Turkey-red oil 50 per cent has somewhat eased in values. The demand for this oil has been very great from Madras Presidency. The quotations are as follows:—

Sago Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Farina K Rs. 14/15 per cwt
Sodium Sul Rs. 60/70 per cwt.
Zinc Chlo Rs. 35/40 per cwt.
Mag Chloride Rs. 15/16 per cwt.
Bich Potash Rs. 135/45 per cwt.
Bich Soda Rs. 115/25 per cwt.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 35/40 per cwt.
Turkey-red oil 50 per cent Rs. 27/29 per cwt.
Glauber Salt Rs. 5 per cwt.
Washing Soda (Eng) Rs. 7 per cwt.
Washing Soda (country) Rs. 5 per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 27.

During the early part of last week our market ruled very quiet prices for ready and forward positions had declined one rupee per cwt and recovered very much during the early part of this week owing to good demand for ready sugar and prices have been advanced by two rupees per cwt all round. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady with small business doing. Java market has recovered again with Indians buying and prices have gone up 2 gilders. American market keeps very quiet, with no buyers. There is small enquiry for Europe chiefly Turkish ports. Fair quantity changing hands amongst dealers in White Java August/September shipment at Rs. 43 to Rs. 43/12/ Free Bombay Harbour.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:

T M O Rs. 52 equals 82s F B Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 47 equals 82s F B Harbour stocks 2,500 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 52 F B Harbour stocks 6,000 bags.

COLOUR MARKED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

August 27.

The general tone is weak, however, there was animation in the Alizarine this week. Small transactions are reported in Alizarine. The quotations are almost steady, but the purchasers get concession rates as the stock-holders are eager to sell. The stringency of the money market is one of the causes of the weak tone of the market.

The quotations are:—

Congo-red (paste) Rs. 4/4/ per lb
Congo-red (bolt) Rs. 4 per lb.
Congo-red (tari) Rs. 3/12/ to 4 per lb.
Mag.ma Crystals (wet) Rs. 20 per lb.
Magen.a Crystals (bolt) Rs. 17 per lb.
Alizarine L.P. Rs. 800 to 900 per drum.
Alizarine (wet) 20 per cent Rs. 200 per cwt.
Malachite Green (ragdi) Rs. 10 per lb.
Rast Red Rs. 11 to 15 per lb
Indigo (wet) 50 per cent Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Metayl Violet Rs. 8 to 9 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/12/0 to 2/4/0 per lb.
Victoria Navy Blue (bayer) Rs. 11 per lb.
Rhodamine Rs. 14 per lb.

SUGARCANE CROP.

The following preliminary memorandum on the sugarcane crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States, for the season 1920-21 has been published by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Information incomplete. Reported area 37,000 acres in British Districts and 21,800 acres in native States; 3 per cent over corresponding area last year but 14 per cent under decennial average at same date. Cultivation restricted in Karnatak and parts of Deccan owing to deficiency of water supply in tanks and wells at planting season and to high cost of seed for planting. Crop was sown from November to June as usual. Standing crop doing well everywhere.

GROUNDNUT CROP

The following preliminary memorandum on the groundnut crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States, for the season 1920-21 has been published by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Information incomplete. Reported area 19,000 acres in British Districts and 21,000 acres in native States; 3.6 per cent below corresponding area last year and 16.6 per cent. under decennial average at same date. Sowings of foreign variety extended in Khandesh under stimulus of high prices obtained for crop last year. Elsewhere in Deccan and Karnatak crop sown mostly in places where irrigation facilities available.

Crop sown timely after middle of June and is generally doing well at present except in East Deccan and Karnatak where dry crop is suffering for want of rain.

SESAMUM CROP

The following preliminary memorandum on the sesamum crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1920-21 has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Information incomplete. Sowings continue. Total reported area 62,000 acres in British Districts and 165,000 acres in native States, 3.3 per cent. over corresponding area last year but 32 per cent. under decennial average at same date. High prices fetched by crop last year coupled with favourable sowing rains extended sowing in Ahmedabad and Kathiawar States but this could not cover large deficit elsewhere particularly in east of Deccan and Karnatak where early rains were deficient. In Sind want of rain in Karachi and late inundation in Hyderabad, Mawabshan and Thar and Parkar curtailed area, while good water supply extended sowings elsewhere. Sowing of early crop in Gujarat and Khandesh commenced in last week of June and seedlings are doing well here. Elsewhere in Deccan and in Karnatak crop sown timely by middle of June. Its condition is good in west. But in east rain very deficient and crop withering. Konkan crop was sown timely in June, July and its progress is satisfactory. Crop in Sind was sown timely after middle of June and is generally doing well.

The Marwari Association has submitted a representation to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar strongly protesting against the proposed establishment of a slaughter house and and tannery by a joint stock company at Katona in the Saugor district of the C. P. and the Viceroy [illegible] in Sind.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27.

S S Warina, Adams, Busreh.
S S Chakdara, Abbot, Busreh
S S Colaba, Neilson, Karachi.
S S China, King, Sydney, etc.
S S Schuja, Bate, Basr.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Ahmed, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S China, King, London.
S S Chanda, Cunningham, London.
S S Karapara, Downing, Durban, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bandra, for Persian Gulf
Steamer Warina for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chakla, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Asungar for China.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warina, 1814 tons, Captain J. F. Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's Australian mail steamer China, 4173 tons, Captain A M King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, etc. with mails, a general cargo and 52 passengers.

S S Colaba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain D L Neilson, arrived in harbour

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Karuparu, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

The s.s. China with Homeward Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana, (2) Hindu Gymkhana v. Poona Young Cricketers, (H. G. Ground).

Performance of "Veervidamban" by Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali, in aid of the Gokhale Education Society's New English School, Elphinstone Theatre, 9 p.m., (S. T.).

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association (Ltd.) Extraordinary General Meeting, Marwari Bazar, at noon.

GANAPATI UTSAV AT DADAR.

In connection with the celebration of annual Sarvajanik Ganapati Utsav at Dadar a preparatory meeting will be held in Shri Shanker's Temple at Dadar to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rates on the 24th, 25th, 26th instant were 356¼, 355⅝, 356¼ respectively.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Friday was 132 as against 173 on the corresponding day of last year and 86 year before last.

SHIKSHANONNANTI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal Mr. C. S. Deole will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Labour and the Industrial Debelopments" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vanita Vishram Hall, opposite Servants' of India Society, Sandhurst Road. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey will preside.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, a public meeting in memory of the late Mr. Karsondas Mulji, will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya (Sandhurst Road) to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Krishnalal M. Javeri Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat's lecture fixed in the programme for to-day has been postponed *sine die*.

The annual General Meeting of this Institution will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road and not at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, as announced already.

LATE MR. TILAK.

A meeting of the Daidwadnya Brahmins residing in Sonapur Lane was held on 25th August 1920, under the presidency of Mr. Vinayak M. Pitale to lament for the untimely death of Lok. Tilak, when Messrs. Pitale, Vagal, Gumare and Chachad delivered speeches highly eulogising the services rendered by the late Lok. Tilak in different spheres. The president was authorised to send the resolution of condolence to Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and R. B. Tilak.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATIONS.

MEETING OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

A meeting of all Articled Clerks will be held in the Library of the Government Law School to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the advisability of forwarding a memorial to the Hon. the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court of Bombay for modification of the present rules in connection with the examination of the Articled Clerks. Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate will preside.

MEETING OF SOLICITORS.

An urgent meeting of the Solicitors will be held to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Law Society's room, 1st floor, High Court, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in connection with the present sittings of the five Courts on the Original Side which are found to be very inconvenient by the profession.

(Continued from column 2.)

accidents so as to remove sufferers to hospitals. In many cases this will be impossible and the present system whereby a sufferer is removed to hospital by an ordinary vehicle, either that which caused accident or some other, must continue to prevail in the majority of cases. But these new ambulances will, no doubt be able to deal with a certain number of street accident cases. One will be deputed to accompany the Fire Brigade in the case of house collapses or other similar occurrences and in the case of accidents in mills and similar places they will undoubtedly be of great utility.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Commissioner be requested to accept the offer and to convey to the donor the Corparation's best thanks; the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the arrangements made by him in regard to the placing of the ambulances; and that the Commissioner be requested to approach Government for a contribution towards the recurring expenditure of Rs. 600 per annum.

Mr. N. M. Joshi seconded.

Dr. E. T. Nariman moved an amendment approving of the first two points, but referring the matter to a committee for a report.

Mr. Boman-Behram seconded.

Dr. Sukhia wanted to learn how Dr. Viegas came to know that Government would come to their help.

The Commissioner said Government would assist the Corporation if they were approached.

The original proposition was then passed.

DISCUSSION IN CAMERA OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday and took up the discussion of the Development Scheme, when the whole house went into committee. The public were excluded from the hall of the Corporation, in order to have a free discussion on the subject.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

CORPORATION DISCUSSION IN CAMERA.

STRIKERS NEAR CORPORATION HALL.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, in the absence of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, the President of the Corporation. During the meeting the strikers showed some inclination to come into the Hall, but they were ultimately persuaded to line themselves up near the portico of the building. The noise was much on this account, after a time, however, the men dispersed.

The Corporation approved the Commissioner's action in not granting licenses to new mills in the city under certain conditions—when they became a nuisance to the people. The Corporation also accepted the offer of four moter ambulances, given by Bai Jerbai N. Wadia in memory of her son the late Mr. Rustomji N. Wadia, costing about Rs. 20,000.

The Corporation then discussed the Development Scheme when the whole went into Committee

NEW MILLS IN MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner: "I have the honour to state that during the course of last two years two applications for licenses to establish large new mills within the municipal limits have been received. One such application was refused by my predecessor and the second has been refused by me under the powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner under Section 390 (2) of the Municipal Act. In neither case was there any serious ground to take exception to the construction of the mill by reason of its location or that it was likely to prove a nuisance, as in both cases the proposed sites were within the borders of the existing wil larea. The reason for refusal in both cases was the same, viz., that in view of the existing overcrowding in the city it was undesirable to allow the establishment of any large new industry which would tend seriously to augment that overcrowding. Legally the grant or refusal of permission in such resis with the Commissioner under Section 390 (2) but as in this case a general principle is involved it is probable that the Corporation may desire to place on record an expression of its opinion for the information of the Commissioner. The arguments which might be adduced on either side are probably many and I do not propose to attempt to recapitulate them in this letter. I am however decidedly of opinion hat in the existing circumstances the construction of any large new factory which is likely to enhance the existing congestion in the City should for the present at least be disallowed."

Dr. Sukhia moved approving of the Commissioner's action and thanking him for it.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that a full report had already been asked for in a proposition moved by Dr. Dadachanji.

The Commissioner said the policy laid down in his letter would not apply in the cases of all proposed factories, particularly those which provided full accommodation for their staff.

The proposition was adopted.

MOTOR AMBULANCES.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner in connection with providing the city with motor ambulances for street accidents, stating among other things:—

The financial question was always one of considerable importance, but I am happy to state that this difficulty has now been largely solved by the generosity of a Bombay lady. Bai Jerbai N. Wadia has offered to present to the city in memory of her late son Mr Rustomji N. Wadia the necessary ambulances with full equipment to enable an efficient service to be inaugurated. The conditions which she lays down are as follows:—

(1) The ambulances are primarily to be used for street accidents to convey injured persons immediately to hospital. (2) The ambulances are also to be available for factory accidents in order that immediate relief be given to the injured person by conveying him forthwith to the hospital, (3) The ambulances shall also to be available for the general public to convey accident cases from or to their houses on the payment of a specified fee. (4) Telephone communication night or day shall be available at the ambulance stations.

In accordance with these arrangements I have purchased 4 white motor chassis from the French Motor Car and Electric Co., and am having suitable ambulance bodies constructed for them. They will be located at the following Fire Brigade Stations:—

Haines Road 2 (1 being spare); Naigaum (Dadar Station) 1; Gowalia Tank 1.

The question of telephonic communication is most important in connection with an ambulance service of this kind. At first I intended to arrange for calls for ambulances being given by means of the existing fire alarms, but I have now discussed the question with the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, and am satisfied that such an arrangement would be inadvisable. In London and other great cities I am informed that a separate system of street alarms for calling ambulances has been instituted, and it will no doubt be necessary to adopt the same procedure in Bombay. But for the present it is difficult to state exactly how many alarms will be required and I have arranged for the present with the concurrence of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade and Manager of the Telephone Company that the 4 ambulances shall be controlled from Byculla Head quarters and that all telephone calls for ambulances shall be sent to these headquarters.

It is very desirable that the idea should not become prevalent that the arrangement proposed will enable ambulances to arrive promptly in all cases at the scene of street

(Continued in Column 1.)

THE ISSUE.

HEALTH OR PRESTIGE?

THE SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The strike of Municipal sweepers still continues, without any improvement. It is not known how much success the Social Service League have attained in their efforts to bring about an understanding between the Municipal authorities and the strikers, but so far the situation remains the same, without the slightest change. The men and women met together on the maidan, opposite the Municipal Offices, since early morning and remained there throughout the day. There was no trouble or disturbance at all.

In the evening the Commissioner went to the Maidan and asked the men to return to work forthwith and then to send two representatives from each ward with their formulated demands and that until they did so he would not consider any of their demands. This advice of the Commissioner did not seem to have any effect upon the strikers, who are still determined not to resume work until their demands were met.

While the strike remains, the much-heaps on the roads remain; the roads remain unswept and unattended to; heaps of "kutchra" are lying about on the roads; gullies are chocked up with dirt and accumulation of days; everywhere evil smells emanate from the small "kutchra" depots which the Municipality in their wisdom have dotted the city all over. This is the condition of the city. To a stranger it appears as if the big city has no conservancy system at all; the roads altogether present an untidy, unkept and dirty appearance, and in some places it is difficult to pass the small heaps of accumulated "kutchra" piled on the foot-paths.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF MARKETS.

Near the markets where vegetables and others eatables are sold the conditions, never very sanitary, are most deplorable now with accumulations of rotten vegetable leaves and dirt. This is a positive danger to human life, and the Municipal authorities seem to be quite oblivious of their duties in this regard. The roads are bearable in an emergency, but not the heaps of "kutchra" near markets. Then there are the gullies between the houses and these are a positive death-trap now. Go wherever you like and examine the gullies and they are a positive hell. The residents have a habit of throwing all the "kutchra," vegetable peelings, and every thing that is not required in these gullies—it is a bad habit, but it is there and even when they are swept twice a day, as in normal times, they are not over-clean. But now, they are chocked with rotten and evil-smelling dirty things, which give out the most noxious gases to the detriment of the house-holders. These gullies are narrow spaces between two tall houses, and there is only enough room left for gutters and a man to pass through to clean them there was no 63½ degrees rule when these houses were built. There is hardly any movement of fresh air in these gullies, and they are perpetually damp on account of the water in the open gutters. It can be better imagined than described what the condition of these gullies must be after a strike of sweepers lasting over so many days. They are a positive and very active source of danger to human life, and if not cleaned immdiately are likely to have far-reaching effects on the health of the people in this city.

DANGEROUS "KUTCHRA" DEPOTS.

Then there are the most dangerous and abominable and evilsmelling "kutchra" depots—miniature ones at that—all over the city. These have not been touched for days together, and while they are growing in size momentarily, they are getting more and more "smelly" to the disgust of all decent men, particularly of the residents of the locality, to whom they are a source of disease and death. These rotton muck-heaps while unsightly to the eye, are far more dangerous from the health point of view, and it is a matter for wonder that they should have been allowed to accumulate at all, even in spite of the strike. Strike or no strike these hillocks of refuse have got to be removed. The city, particularly in the Indian part of the town, was never sweet from the sanitary point, but these accumulations of "kuchra" have made it dangerously dirty and unsightly. Things must be improved. The Municipal authorities cannot be allowed to trifle with public health; they cannot be allowed to toy with human lives, even for the sake of prestige. The big stick is not the argument to be used with half-starved men. Prosecutions is not the easiest way of coming to a sympathetic understanding with poor people. Provisions in the Municipal Act is not the remedy for the evil. The Municipal exchequer can very well bear an additional four lakhs expenditure for sweepers without actually being bankrupt. The Municipal executive do not show such tender regard for the finances of the Corporation when the pay of some high officer has to be raised by Rs. 500 or more per month. Here it is a case of life and death to these poor people to get a rupee or two more. The argument brought forward by the Municipal Commissioner that the strikers should return to work first, before any consideration could be given to their just and legitimate demands, does not hold water. It is tactics of this sort that prolongs strikes. It is such tactics that prolonged the mill workers' strike this year and last to an inordinate length, to the immense loss of both industry and labour, bringing in its train untold misery on the poor men who at the best of times drag on the existence in the slums which have been created for them by the rich and powerful land-lords in the city.

WHAT ARE THE CORPORATORS DOING.

The question then is: Are the people to sit quiet while the health conditions of the city are growing from bad to worse? What are the Municipal Corporators doing? The strike could not have been sudden. The authorities must have been knowing that there was trouble brewing among men, and why did they not take any measures to set matters right? Is the health of the city of no importance compared to the prestige, or whatever it is called, of the authorities? Bombay is never a healthy city, as we see from the death-toll that is recorded by the Municipal authorities. But this time of the year when every where there is fever raging, what is the duty of the Municipal Corporators? Is it some what indifference, and abrogation of all authority, leaving everything in the hands of the Municipal authorities?

The health conditions of the city do not allow of their being trifled with. The total mortality is already heavy in all conscience, and it cannot be allowed to be heavier if it can be prevented. Prevented it must and at once, at all costs.

Things cannot be allowed to set right by themselves. The Municipal Commissioner is as well able to given consideration to the just demands of the strikers before they return to work, as after. The paramount question is the health of the city, and prestige is a side question. Even additional wages are a secondary question. The public of Bombay will not grudge an additional small wages to the sweepers, but matters must be put right and that immediately.

AN UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM.

POSTPONE NON-COOPERATION TILL CONGRESS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

When the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya saw the announcement made by Mr. Gandhi and the Khilafat Committee that they would start non-co-operation on the 1st of August, he addressed the following express telegram from Udaipur to Mr. Gandhi at Hyderabad (Sindh) on the 24th ultimo. The telegram was never delivered to Mr. Gandhi and the Pandit has now written to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs requesting him to inquire why the message was not delivered.

The following is the text of the telegram:—

"The unrelenting attitude adopted by the Allied powers towards Turkey has naturally deepened the feelings of grief and resentment in the minds of our Musalman brethren and the failure of the Governments of India and Punjab so far even to remove from office those officials who have been proved to be guilty of many of the worst atrocities perpetrated on the people of the Punjab is daily adding to the bitterness of public feeling among all sections and classes of Indians. I agree that in such circumstances a policy of non-co-operation with Government is perfectly legitimate, though an extreme form of expression of public sentiment with a view to bring pressure to bear directly on Government here and indirectly on His Majesty's Government to secure redress of wrongs it complains of But it is one which involves serious consequences and opinion is very much divided about it. Hence before people are advised actually to resort to it, it is due to them that not a few leaders however able and earnest, but the majority of our prominent public men, if not all, should take counsel together and discuss whether this particular means is likely to secure the end in view, whether the advantages expected from it are likely to outweigh the disadvantages and also whether there is any other means better calculated to secure the object desired. Such an opportunity of joint deliberation will shortly present itself when the Congress and the Muslim League will meet in Calcutta. In view of it I strongly urge that the commencement of the policy of non-co-operation which you and the members of the Central Khilafat Committee have been advocating, should be postponed till the Congress and Muslim League have considered the whole situation and arrived at a decision as to what course the country should be advised to adopt. I trust you and the members of the Khilafat Committee will give this your best consideration."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"MR. PIM PASSES BY."

For their first change the Waring Coy. last night presented "Mr. Pim Passes By." The piece has proved a great success in London and in spite of being on the boards at no less than five theatres is still proving a great attraction and it is no wonder for as a comedy it is quite one of the best put up in Bombay.

The part of Mr. Pim was very effectively carried out by Mr. Christian Marrow. Mr. Charles Quartermaine as George Marden was in a role that could quite easily have been a very difficult one to a lesser experienced artist, but in his impersonation of the unfortunate husband whom fortune had selected to undergo unusual trials he proved a great success. Mr. H B Waring with Miss Edith Smith were all that a young pair of giddy lovers should be and Miss May Hallatt as Lady Marden was as severe as a nasty old relative could be. Miss Rita Ricardo as Olivia was in a setting that suited her admirably. She was jolly, she was pert, she was saucy and on her efforts to a great extent the success of the piece depended. "Mr. Pim Passes By" will be staged again to-night.

SIR PERCY COX LEAVES FOR BAGDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m. Aug. 28.

In view of the unsettled condition of Mesopotamia, Sir Percy Cox, the new administrator has accelerated his departure and left for Bagdad to-day.

"ANACHRONISTIC AND CUMBERSOME."

THE PRESS ACT,

IS REPEAL UNDER CONTEMPLATION?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

Writing about the Press Act and the Punjab, the Civil and Military Gazette in the course of a leaderate says:—

If the security for all papers were refunded, we are convinced that the Government would be making a popular move at very little cost. Incidently we very much doubt the value of the Press Act at all under present conditions. Most of the papers that might be taken to have offended recently could have been dealt with under the ordinary law. There is much in Press Act apart from its political aspect, which is administratively cumbersome and anachronistic. Its repeal or at any rate radical remodelling seems to be indicated and we judge from the little use that has been made of it lately some such step is under contemplation.

LATEST CABLES.

FRESH POLISH SUCCESSES.

EFFORTS FOR SECURING LASTING PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m. Aug. 28.

A Polish communique of to-day's date says:—"We have captured Ostrolenka and Lomza. The operations towards Obowiec are developing favourably. North-west of Warsaw, the section between Rodzanow and Raciouz is being cleared of Bolshevist bands. The fighting on the southern section is proceeding in our favour." The Polish Government has declared that the victory of the Poles has not altered the determination of the Government to attain a just and durable peace and delegates at Minsk have been instructed in this spirit and will continue so to act in spite of the changed military situation. The Government complains, however, of inability to communicate with Minsk and declares that difficulties of communication must be removed forthwith if negotiations are to be successful.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

BATTLE BETWEEN RIVAL MOBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m. Aug. 28.

A recrudescence of rioting took place today in Belfast and sixteen houses were burnt, ten damaged and twenty looted. Two people were killed and 46 arrests were made. Many police were injured. The trouble reached its height in a battle between the rival mobs, which the police and troops endeavoured to separate. The fighting continued despite shots being fired over the heads of people until an armoured car sarrived whereupon the mob scattered. The military authorities are now enrolling special constables.

RUSSO-POLISH PEACE.

DIFFICULTIES OF COMMUNICATION WITH MINSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m. Aug. 28.

Warsaw.—Owing to the difficulties of communication with Minsk, Dapski, President of the Polish Peace Delegation has been invited to return to confer with the Government with regard to the course of pourparlers. He will be replaced by Wroblewski, Under-Secretary of State.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

HENRY SULLVIAN'S FAILURE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m. Aug. 28.

Henry Sullivan, the American swimmer who has been training at Dover for two months began last night his second attempt to swim the Channel accompanied by motor craft. He started from Shakespeare Cliff from which the late Captain Webb set off on his successful crossing. Sullivan after nineteen hours in water was robbed of victory this afternoon three miles from the French coast owing to rough seas.

FOREST FIRES IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m. Aug. 28.

Stockholm.—A message from Helsingfors states that terrible forest fires are raging in Russia. Tens of thousands of acres are involved. Entire towns and villages have been destroyed and hundred and fifty people have perished in the Vologda district.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES AT POONA.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO"

In the Mahableshwar Plate VERGE can redeem his past failures, BRIOCHE must place, so should CRESSET.

ANTHRACITE will find the distance of the Magdala Plate very suitable, PENNY PIE and ANTIC will be prominent also.

WARMINSTER has struck form, KHUNDIL and TIT BITS should follow home in the Tigris Plate.

BELLE VOYAGEUSE must win on the 1st Division of the Parvati Plate. BUCKBEAN and WALLACHIN should provide sound place betting.

RENETTE, GOLD REEF and KING'S HEAD are the three fastest candidates for the 2nd Division of the Parvati Plate.

JACKY FIRTH, MILLMOUNT and DIALECT are three good stagers and the Assaye Plate will be disputed by these horses.

In the 1st Division of the Chinchwad Plate HERO will do battle with RED FLOWER and EMPEROR.

MALTA will win the 3rd Division of the Chinchwad Plate, YADGHAR and BISMARK can be in the picture.

ANXIOUS looks invincible in the 2nd Division. GOOD STAR and AYR LADDIE should pay fat dividends for place investments.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETINF.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

The following are horses left in for the 6th Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday, the 28th instant:—

(First race starts at 2-30 p.m.)

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Quarryman 9-5, Verge 8-9, Cresset 8-7, Camberley 8-5, Noutbutweel 8-2, Resilience 8-0, Country Lad 8-0, Black Walnut 7-12, Polyorama 7-11, We Two 7-6, Brioche 7-2, Necessity 7-0.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Bricche 9-2, On Leave 9-0, Antic 8-11, Penny Pie 8-10, Anthracite 8-9, Gladiator 8-5, Miss Rollestone 8-4, Footman 7-10, Claim A 7-4.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Resident 9-0, Warminster 8-12, Khundil 8-11, Dartmoor 8-10, Four Aces 8-1, Tit-Bits 7-11, Mechanic 7-6, Nevermind 7-5, Tiger 7-4.

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Belle Voyageuse II 9-6, Orgaon Pine 9-6, Balira 9-0, Sugary Sam 8-12, Buckbean 8-9, Lucky Queen 8-8, St. Agnes Eve 8-6, Millmount 8-5 Tourney 7-12, Bunty 7-12, May Lass 7-10, Moldavia 8-2, Discussion 7-10, Look Out 7-10, Miss Glad Eyes 7-10, Easter Holiday 7-9, Cerago 7-8, Mexican Eagle 7-8, Peach Melba 7-8, Lady Chancerful 7-6, Walhachin 7-4, Smoke Wreath 7-4, Black Top 7-2, Elphene 6-12.

THE PARVATI PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Sospello 9-6, Isbury Rose 9-6, Sandra 9-5, Renette 8-12, Genevieve 8-9, King's Head 8-6, Gaurelle 8-2, Gold Reef 8-2, Quite Dark 8-0, Royal Jewel 7-13, South Star 7-12, Pine Box 7-12, Miss Goodenough 7-11, Lime House Lights 7-10, Silk and Scarlet 7-10, Margaret Joyce 7-0, Cobble 7-9, White Simon 7-8, Larry Quin 7-8, Desfin 7-7, White Poppy 7-6, Ragazzo 7-6, Lomo 7-2.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Belle Chance 9-0, Jacky Firth 9-0, Millmount 8-12, Flying Dart 8-9, Aqua Marine 9-0, Beggar Prince 8-12, Love Glass 8-12, Royal Jewel 8-9, Dialect 8-6.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Socotra 9-6, Hero 8-11, Naseebdar 8-10, Moobin 8-7, Municipal 8-4, Kusro 8-4, Forad 8-4, Emperor 8-4, Mystic 8-4, Red Flower 8-3, Karam 8-3, Shah 7-11, Dilawar 7-7, Kingcraft 7-7, Arvil 7-3.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Joker 9-0, Huntsman 9-0, Ayr Laddie 8-11, Sannayet 8-10, Orphan 8-7, Brindisi 8-7, Compliment 8-7, Anxious 8-6, Zainulmulk 8-4, Dickson 8-4, My Royal 8-3, Khalan 8-0, Good Star 7-13, Baktiari 7-13, Haydn 7-7.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Peshwa 9-4, Sher Khan 9-0, Malta 8-11, Doncaster 8-11, Tired Tim 8-7, Buttonwood 8-7, Kitchener 8-6, Injeman 8-4, Bismark 8-3, Yadghar 8-3, Isonomy 7-13, Desert Flower 7-11, Latif 7-11, Adar 7-3.

H. H. NAZLIBEGUM RAFIYA SULTANA

Her Highness Naglibegum Rafiya Sultana has proceeded to Bhopal as the guest of Her Highness the Ruler of Bengal after spending a month at Naini Taal, at the Palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Awagadh, kindly placed at the disposal of Her Highness. Her Highness gave at Homes, where almost all the Ranees and Begums were present. These at Homes became very popular and were largely attended.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP.

Prof. A. K. Trivedi, Baroda, College is a candidate for one of the vacancies among the Ordinary Fellows of the Bombay University elected by registered graduates. Principal A. M. Masani, Baroda College, Prin. G. G. Bhate, Willingdon College, Sangli, Prof. S. G. Sathe, Deccan College, Poona, Prof. V. K. Joag, and Prof. R. S. Ranade, Fergusson College, who are voters at an election of a Fellow by registered graduates strongly support the candidature of Mr. Trivedi.

THE
CHEAPEST HOUSE
FOR
FRAMING PICTURES
with best Workmanship Guaranteed,
IS
STAR ART FRAMING WORKS
40, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Wagner A. C. Motors —½ to 50 h.p.
Roth D. C. Motors.1 to 15 h.p.
Rectifiers Portable testing Instruments.
Sole Agent for India.
BABAN GOKHALAY
Bombay 4.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

372 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

310 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO
Near Gas Works. Parel, BOMBAY.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO. SERVICE & CO
BOMBAY.

MARBLE & TILE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
ENGRAVERS AND SCULPTORS
ALSO IMPORTERS OF
Marble Figures, Flower Vases, Fountains, Portland Cements, etc., etc.
MARBLE TILES AND SLABS, WHITE GLAZED AND OTHER TILES
ALWAYS IN LARGE STOCK.
MOTILAL MOOLCHUND AND COMPANY.
16, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR THE BEST IN
TILES, MARBLE and METALLIC CEILINGS
ENGAGE
SAJAN & CO.
Patronised by Government, P.W.D. and Native States.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegram - - - "SAJANCO."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last nineteen years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking, and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

Re: INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 53, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND
JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMER CARS
FOR
GOODS & PASSENGERS
Immediate delivery from
Sole Agents
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

RAIN COATS.
In various shades and shapes.
Good for outdoor workmen.
ORDER NOW.
A. R. DIAS & BROS.
Fort, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.
MOHANLAL & CO.
JEWELLERS.
197, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. } Tele. No. 1793.

USEFUL BOOKS
(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instructions, Bombay.)

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.
For all communities in matters religious morals and others. In three vols., in 166 subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.
An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original). a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.
Price As. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.
Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.
Postage in all extra. All in English.
MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B,
Gopipura, SURAT.
To be had from the Author and Bombay Booksellers.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 28, 1920.

MESOPOTAMIA.

While every sane man deplores the constant murders by Arabs of British officers and others connected with the administration in Mesopotamia, there is no necessity to misunderstand their significance or to cloud the issues of the Mesopotamian problem as the "Pioneer" does. The journal harps on "the treachery of the Arabs" as if such political murders are unknown in other quarters of the globe, especially in countries suffering from foreign domination. We have had political murders in Syria last week and there have been political assassinations galore in Ireland ever since the beginning of this year. There have been murders of officials in Egypt and attempts on the lives of Ministers in France, Italy, Germany, Portugal—in almost every country in Europe except England. In what way do these murders or attempted murders differ from the ones reported from Mesopotamia? In order to condemn these atrocious deeds it is not necessary to blacken the character of the Arabs as a whole, as the Allahabad journal does. What do these murders denote? The very simple fact that the presence of British officials is not liked by some of the Arabs and nothing more. The Arabs are not yet trained to the arts of peaceful and constitutional agitation—or revolution, if you like—to get rid of administrators, whom they dislike, in less violent ways. A vote of censure in Parliament will get rid of the Ministry in power in Great Britain or France. Does the "Pioneer" expect the Arabs to appreciate the logic of this fact in Mesopotamia? The tragic and deplorable murders are there, showing the deep resentment—grievously misdirected—of the Arabs against the new order of things. Is it necessary to enter into an analysis of Arab character to understand their significance?

Suffering, as it does, from such hopeless obliquity of vision, the Allahabad journal naturally finds it impossible to appreciate the criticism of Col. Lawrence regarding the present-day administration in Mesopotamia. Referring to the Colonel's observation that the Arabs are bitterly resenting the deprivation of the privilege of sharing the defence and administration of their country, the "Pioneer" proceeds to tell us that "responsible Government in a country like Mesopotamia cannot be instituted in a few months." "Nothing" it adds, "is more dangerous in the East than a violent change or break in tradition." The journal in this latter sentence has uttered a profound truth, though unwittingly. It is because the Arab dislikes from the innermost recess of his heart the present "violent change" and "break in tradition," which the new British regime seeks to effect, that he is up in arms against the new-comers. It is not the franchise nor even "irrigation schemes and railway development" that the Arab is hankering after, as the "Pioneer" imagines he does, so much as freedom for himself and his people to do what they think is good for them—that is to say, for the complete emancipation of his country from alien domination. The Arab's affection for his homeland and his innate and over-powering love of personal freedom mean more to him than any "blessings of civilisation" which the white man might bring to him. To misread the significance of his revolt against foreign domination is purposely to shut one's eyes to the plain lessons of history. Statesmanship which refuses to take cognisance of these plain lessons is sure to blunder grievously in handling situations such as have risen in Mesopotamia and Syria. Our morning contemporary, we are glad to find, has taken the sane view of the matter. We ask the "Pioneer" and those whose views it represents to ponder over the following from the "Times of India":

> Great Britain has had enough of the Arabs She freed them from Turkish misrule in Mesopotamia; she promised them as soon as practicable a self-governing State; the result is a general uprising in the country in which valuable British and Indian lives have been lost, and which will demand the expenditure of millions of money to restore order. The only course to pursue with the Arab is to leave him alone. The sooner we are out of Mesopotamia the better: no good can come from our continued responsibilities in that depressing land. And as for the idea that we should incur further responsibilities in relation to the Arab community, whether east of the Jordan or elsewhere, anyone who seriously proposes that course forfeits his right to be considered sane.

Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolotti in their recent manifesto declared that "the world in the East and the West is crying for peace, but it is only obtainable on the basis of the full recognition of the liberties of the nations." Are not the Arabs to be allowed to claim recognition of their liberties?

If the "Daily Express" is to be believed—and there is little reason to doubt the accuracy of its report—at last sense has triumphed over the syndicate. The theory of mandate was invented to cover up annexations—and to deceive humanity. The war was, according to the Allied "statesmen," fought to save the world for democracy. That they did not really intend this was proved by the secret treaties, disclosed after the armistice. They intended democracy to mean hypocrisy. But the forces unchained by the war were too powerful and though thwarted for a time they are now gradually asserting themselves. The recognition of Egypt's independence is the first manifestation of the triumph of these forces. Before the war, Europe deluded the Eastern peoples with the notion that they could not live in peace and harmony and manage their own affairs without its fostering guidance. If the war has exploded any notion more completely than any other it is this delusion. The Arabs, inheritors of a great civilisation were the last people to be taken in by hypocritical platitudes and promises and the realisation of this fact is being brought about after a criminal sacrifice of money and men. When the Allies speak of the full recognition of the liberties of nations in the East and in the West they will not be allowed to forget the mess they have made with their policy of reckless Imperialism or their responsibility in clearing it up. If peace now comes as a result of the Russian move on the one hand and British Labour's threat of a general strike on the other, there is no reason why peace should be confined to Eastern Europe. There is already an awakening sense of realisation of the dangers ahead, in the new orientation of British policy in Egypt and, if the report is true, in Mesopotamia. But in each case be it remembered, as also in the case of Russia, peace is quickening with the realisation of the impossibility of imposing upon the people a rule of the sword. If the war has not taught the Allies, the situation which their imperialism has created is bringing home the lesson to them that the sword has lost both its victories and its defeats and that it is time not only to talk of the full liberty of nations but to grant that freedom and let that freedom grow without mandates armed interventions and armies of occupation. According to the "Daily Express" report, it is stated that the idea of employing a large garrison forcibly to hold Mesopotamia has been abandoned; that the present system of administration will be given up; that the numerous officials from the India Office and the Foreign Office—there were 424 of them in June last according to a statement made by Lord Curzon in that month—will go. The Arabs, it is added, will determine their own form of self-government, but will be enabled to enjoy the assistance of expert British advisers. We trust this means casting the mandate on the scrap-heap, though we must await further details as to the implications of "expert advice." Meanwhile, what of Syria? What has been happening in Mesopotamia has happened on a much more formidable scale in Syria, where the French have ruthlessly trampled upon the Arab's right of self-determination. Mesopotamia is only part of the wider problem of the national aspirations of the Arab race—and of the Khilafat. We must await further information.

THE RACIAL BAR AGAIN

The Commander-in-Chief introduced yesterday in the Imperial Legislative Council two bills, one to constitute an auxiliary force called the Indian Auxiliary Force, and the other to constitute an Indian Territorial Force, the former providing for the enrolment of Europeans only and the latter for the enrolment of non-Europeans. By conditions of training and emoluments, the service under the Auxiliary Force is as different to that under the Territorial Force as the complexion of the skin and the distinctiveness of the races of those who will be required to serve under the two schemes. In view of the fact that both the services are intended for the defence of the country, that Indians have proved beyond a shadow of doubt the fulness of their military instinct and their fighting capacity in the European war, that the military achievements of Indians have been in season and out of season, acclaimed from the housetops and street corners by alien military experts and English statesmen, the perpetration of such an invidious distinction is nothing short of a wanton insult to the nation and deliberate distrust of proved capacity, and, having regard to the most distinct change in the aspect of the people the proposed measures are merely calculated to accentuate the existing distrust between the "rulers" and the "ruled." We notice that the Knight of Tiwana surpassed himself during the debate. He exhorted Europeans in India to avail themselves of the Indian Auxiliary Force Bill, as if it were a Conscription Act, because the country had now been handed over to a few "agitators." He has really embellished his ignorance by learning a few tricks, during his recent trip to England, from Lord Sydenham. This Gilbertian Knight is the buffoon of Indian politics. After the half-hearted praise of a few and the rhetoric of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea it is refreshing to hear Mr. Shastri's indictment of the two Bills and of the mischief they will create by emphasing racial distinctions. Mr. Shastri warned the Government that a comparison of the two bills will create a great deal of misapprehension. In fact the temerity of the authorities over this business is surprising. At this hour the drawing of all invidious distinctions is nothing less than a disgraceful scandal. We go further and say that it is a dangerous scanal. As a result of the gross mishandling of the Punjab wrong by the British Government and Parliament and the failure of the Prime Minister of England to fulfill his solemn pledge and to satisfy the religious sentiments of his Mahomedan fellow-subjects in regard to the Khilafat, a very large section of the people of India has ceased to have any faith in the fairness and justice of the British people. It is an irony of fate that the authorities in India are blind to this fact. If they had realised this, they would have devised measures to restore this lost confidence instead of inaugurating these measures, which are certain to widen the gulf of distrust. The Royal Proclamation hoped—and we may say, hoped against hope—for cooperation in the era and may we ask the authorities in England and especially in India how they are going to give effect to the Royal Proclamation, if they insist on perpetuating racial differences? The term "partner" in the concern of British Empire, as applied to India since the war, seems to be, for all practical purposes, a veritable fiction. When Indians are given unequal treatment as if they are distinctly inferior to Europeans—even the pretence of partnership is reduced to nullity. If the term partner conveys any meaning the introduction of two separate Bills is inexplicable.

We fail to understand, by any stretch of imagination, why the voluntary military service in India should be bifurcated if it is not for the uninterrupted continuance of the invidious distinction giving a privileged postion to Europeans. In view of our experience gained in the war, different standards of enrolment for Indians and Europeans cannot be maintained for a moment on any valid ground. Let the standard be the same for both, however stringent it might be. Those who come up to the standard, whether they be Europeans or Indians, should be enrolled under similar conditions of training and promotion for both. To imagine that Indians are only fit for the inferior cadre of the military service betrays utter want of clarity of vision. If the Commander-in-Chief had in his mind, at the time he conceived the Bills under reference, the future defence of the country, he would not, in all probability, have launched on such a course. The future defence of the country is more the concern of the people of India and therefore it is but natural that they should be made to shoulder the maximum responsibility in all measures directed towards securing this purpose. If racial prejudice is to be the dominating factor in the determination and inauguration of military measures for the defence of the country, the prospect of success of the projected Territorial Force is highly speculative, inasmuch as no self-respecting Indian will tolerate such distinction any longer. We are amazed that the Indian members of the Council allowed the Bill to proceed to the Select Committee. They should have fought against the bifurcation of voluntary military service in India. It is due to the Indian members of the Council to warn the Government of the injudicious insult that they are hurling in the face of the Indian nation. We call upon the representatives of the people in the Council to do justice to themselves and to their constituents by safeguarding the country's self-respect and honour. India has had enough of racial distinctions embodied in the law of the land. She will no longer tolerate this humiliating position.

Notes of the Day.

British Miners and the General Election.

The Coalition Government is at the crossing of the ways. Lord Rothermere said a little while ago that Mr. Lloyd George's Government could not conceivably last much longer because it had reached the limit of its financial folly. Mr. MacLaren said that in view of the steady growth in unemployment, the miners' threat, and the attitude of Labour leaders there was grave danger of a revolution in England within three months. Others have prophesied that Ireland will be Mr. Lloyd George's political grave; that the Tories now in power will not survive the next budget, that Labour indignant about the Government's duplicity concerning Russia will break its back at the first conflict. The sands are certainly running out. The first shock to the tottering structure of the Coalition comes from the Labour Council of Action which threatened to call a general strike if the Cabinet went to war against the Soviet. The second shock comes from the miners. Mr. Robert Smillie advocated nationalisation of the mines in the interests not only of the miners but also of the whole community. Mr. Lloyd George appointed the Sankey Committee to deal with the whole matter but finding that the miners had won, threw its recommendations overboard. Mr. Robert Smillie and his able lieutenant, Mr. Frank Hodges, said they were in no hurry. They would agitate and they would educate the country. The result of their amazing and successful propaganda has been that the Labour movement as a whole is practically behind the miners. Meanwhile the Coalition committed a terrible blunder. It raised the price of household coal by 14 shillings and 2 pence—which was enough to exasperate every thrifty housewife. The miners at the same time demanded an increase in wages which the Government flatly refused to give. Not content with one folly the Cabinet introduced a Coal Mines Bill which met none of the demands of the miners and succeeded merely in strengthening the interests of the directors and the royalty owners. The result was that Mr. Robert Smillie appealed to his comrades by means of a ballot—a ballot which is going overwhelmingly in favour of a general strike.

A General Strike or a General Election?

A strike of the miners of Great Britain by itself would be an event fraught with serious possibilities. But what if the miners bring out the whole country on strike? According to the terms of the Triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers, each body is pledged to support the other. During the last railway strike the Alliance did not move as a whole but as the result of subsequent negotiations the machinery has been so perfected that these three wings of Labour must move together in future. Enlarging the scope of the Triple Alliance is the newly-formed Council of Action, which apparently is an executive body of all classes of British Labour empowered to call a general strike throughout Great Britain under certain eventualities. What will happen if the Council of Action is brought into play by a miners' strike led by Mr. Robert Smillie? Such a strike would paralyse the activities of the whole country. Within a very few days the situation would become so desperate that either it would lead to civil war or else to an unconditional surrender—for, London alone, which is at the mercy of its transport system for the food-supply of seven million inhabitants, would not be able to stand out against a general strike even if the rest of England managed to get along moderately well. The British Government are aware of the possibilities and have never attempted to conceal their genuine fear of the real meaning of Labour's threat of a colossal strike. It is announced that the Premier, in view of the situation created by the miners' ballot, may appeal to the country on the ground of his assumed support of the interests of all classes against the interests of one class. But this is merely a phrase. The workers of Great Britain are by far the largest class. There are at least thirteen million workers and they with their families make up the bulk of the population. However if it comes to a fight, it is almost certain that the Coalition will find it safer to call a general election. An election cannot be too far off. Nor is the budget. The old Roman saying was: Beware of the Ides of March; and before long we may see Mr. Lloyd George, like a juggler offering endless pledges out of his hat, the Conservatives working hard at the Bolshevik menace, now that Germany is out of the way, the Liberals backing their leader (whom Mr. Pringle once called: that utterer of platitudes) and the Labourites waving their red flag. If Labour combines with the Liberals it will win. In any case the turn of the tide has set in and industrial Labour, if not parliamentary labour, controls the political situation in England to-day.

The Soviet Yields.

The Soviet Government has abandoned its demand for the formation of a civic militia for Poland composed of Polish workers. The Lucerne manifesto has succeeded in its intention. It will rank for more reasons than one, as a document of great historical importance. Already the Bolshevists in their reply to Mr. Balfour, who submitted the Lucerne manifesto, state that they are subordinating "everything else to the paramount desire to secure the establishment of peace throughout the world." This is precisely what Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giollitti said and it is significant that the Bolshevis's should at once make use of one of the most noteworthy sentences in the manifesto. Obviously the Soviet Government, which has so far had an excellent, and in some respects a matchless record in foreign affairs, does not wish to be found to be in the wrong. Equally the Soviet Government does not wish to let slip a single opportunity of pinning the Allies down to honest phrases.

Bombay Elections.

An attempt has been made by the Director of Information to defend Government rushing through the elections. It is unquestionable that the electoral rolls were not carefully prepared, that there was no adequate publication, that the time allowed for appeal was ridiculously short and that the procedure was cumbrous. It is easy to say that ten days' notice is quite sufficient for an individual to put in his claim. Arguing in this fashion, even twenty-four hours' notice will do. Do Government want to have a chance or a real election? The coming elections are the first of their kind in India, the electorate has still to be educated as regards the value of the vote and at least a month's notice should have been given in order that the electoral rolls may be properly checked and amended. As regards the other plea that shorter notice was given in order to have the elections completed before Christmas, we do not think a month's notice would have been any hindrance. Under the rules, the inquiry is to go on for a month and provision has been made for the transfer of cases not disposed of to other officers. The period of inquiry could be shortened, if at all necessary, by the appointment of additional officers at the start. A longer notice for the electors to put in their claims is absolutely necessary If Government remain obdurate on this point, the elections would be more or less sorry farce.

Narrow-minded.

The Government of Bombay have signalised themselves as one of the most narrow minded Governments in India in one important respect by insisting on the residential qualification. If the best men are to be in the Council, the electors ought to be given a wider choice. Parliament has given Government at their word and provided residents of Poona, Karachi, Sholapur, Surat and Ahmedabad cities from outstanding the District elections in the same districts. The Director announces with a great flourish that this particular motion was not recommended by the local Government and the Government of India. For this small mercy, Government have no thanks. Parliament has interpreted the attitude of the Government correctly. The feverish anxiety of Government to restrict the choice of the electors is responsible for the additional limitation imposed by Parliament.

SENSE AT LAST!

RISING AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

WHOLE OF NORTHERN CAUCASUS.

ADVANCE OF WRANGEL'S FORCES.

BAKU RAILWAY CUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

A Constantinople message to "The Times" says that practically the whole of the Northern Caucasus has risen against the Bolsheviks. General Wrangel's forces after landing on the coast have reached the neighbourhood of the important Tiksovietskaya junction which they are believed to have captured.

A force of ten thousand ex-officers and Cossacks threatens Keslovonsk, midway between the Azov and the Caspian.

The Daghestanli Moslems near the Caspian have risen and cut the Baku railway.

RUSSIANS' STRATIGICAL ERRORS

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN SWAMPS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 27.

The Russians' strategical error in their campaign against Warsaw is becoming daily clearer. It is attributed largely to the presence of German officers, who seem to be unable to abandon the ideas which led them to the Marne while at the same time the military counsels have been clouded by political anxiety to provide Germany with the plausible excuse to intervene in the Russo-Polish conflict on the pretext of safeguarding the German inhabitants of Polish Pomerania.

Fighting in swamps between Ostrolenka and Lomza where the Bolshevists attempted to smash through to Bielostok has been most desperate and there have been very heavy losses on both sides. The retreating Bolshevists are everywhere following the German traditions of wholesale destruction. The most fertile regions of Poland, have been devastated, the crops being destroyed and the villages sacked and burned.

REASONS FOR DEPARTURE OF KAMENEFF AND KRASSIN.

OWING TO RED DEFEAT IN POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

"The Times" declares that the real reasons for Kameneff's and Krassin's departure on Friday is that the former is needed in Russia in consequence of the Red defeat in Poland. He is a great organiser and orator and will tour the front.

DEMAND FOR CIVIC MILITIA WITHDRAWN.

SOVIET REPLIES MR BALFOUR'S NOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 27.

The Soviet Government, replying to Mr. Balfour's note, withdraws the condition demanding that Poland should establish a civic militia composed of workers, and expresses the opinion that the reply will thus meet the wishes of the British and Italian Governments. The Soviet Government is subordinating everything else to the paramount desire to secure the establishment of peace throughout the world.

NOTE TO POLAND FROM U.S.

GUARANTEES FROM POLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 27.

Washington.—The State Department admits that a note was sent to Poland on August 21st suggesting that Poland should state her intention to abstain from any territorial aggression against Russia, and remain within the boundaries indicated in the Peace Treaty, pending an agreement regarding her eastern frontier.

Informal assurances have been received from the Polish Government that the Polish armies will not attempt to convert the counter-offensive into an agressive warfare.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. J. M. Samant is standing as a candidate for the city of Sholapur in the ensuing elections to the Bombay Provincial Council.

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar is standing for election to the Council of State and has issued a manifesto to voters.

INDIAN ARMY REFORMS

ESHER COMMITTEE COMPLETES INVESTIGATIONS.

"TIMES" URGES EARLY PUBLICATION OF REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 27.

"The Times" understands that Lord Esher's Committee has completed its investigations with regard to the reforms in the Indian Army administration. The paper urges publication of the report and the conclusions at the earliest possible moment, in view of Lord Rawlinson's appointment and the prevalent feeling that many Indian units have already been far too long overseas. "The times" in support of the contention for publication, recalls the "absurd policy of suppression" which attended the investigations of the Nicholson Committee, appointed for a similar purpose as Lord Esher's in 1911.

SIR H. ST. JOHN PHILBY.

LEAVES LONDON EN ROUTE FOR BAGDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 27.

Sir Harry St. John Bridger Philby leaves to-day to join the P. and O. Steamer "Delta" at Marseilles en route for Bagdad.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S NEW PRESIDENT.

TO MEET IN COLOMBO IN 1922.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 27.

Sir Edward Thorpe has been nominated President of the British Association, which is meeting in Edinburgh in 1921. It is understood that in continuation of the policy of occasional visits to the outlying portions of the British Empire, the Association will meet in Colombo in 1922.

JHALAWAR'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES.

MAHARAJA'S DISCUSSION IN CARDIFF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 27.

The Maharajah of Jhalawar, to-day, opened discussion on the "Relation of Schools to Life" at the British Association at Cardiff. He pointed out the large variation of social conditions in his State from those prevailing in Britain, but he held that educational motives and methods should conform to social changes. The physical and moral culture should be attended to along with intellectual development, and technical education should be superimposed. He declared that the Associations would help him immensely in remodelling the educational schemes in Jhalawar to which he attached the greatest importance.

LONDON HOME FOR ASIATICS

APPEAL FOR £30,000 FOR ENDOWMENT FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 27.

Lord Islington and Ampthill, President and Vice-President respectively, of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics in the East End, appeal in "The Times" for thirty thousand sterling for Endowment Fund in order to prevent its closing down. The signatories dwell on the Asiatic seamens' invaluable and courageous war services.

RENEWED RIOTING OUTSIDE BRIXTON PRISON.

CROWDS DISPERSED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

There was renewed rioting outside the Brixton prison yesterday evening. The police were pelted with bricks and stones and repeatedly charged the crowd with batons. Mounted constables were summoned and the crowds eventually dispersed. Several police and demonstrators were badly hurt.

CABLE ITEM.

The "Morning Post" Dyer Fund is now 17,460 sterling.

Lieut.-Colonel Ewan A. Cameron, at present commanding the Ninth East Surreys, who has been responsible for the conduct of State ceremonies in India, has been selected from hundreds of candidates as Comptroller to Lord Mayor of Manchester. The duties involve the arrangements of city functions.

"SLAVERY IN CEYLON."

THE ELEPHANT KRAAL.

INDIGNANT TREATMENT OF BEATERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, August 27.

Under the heading "Slavery in Ceylon" "The Morning Leader" editorial draws pointed attention to 9,000 beaters who worked day and night for two months without remuneration during the recent elephant kraal. These people, asserts the journal, are practically driven out of their homes, packed off from their paddy fields and other cultivating areas to a thick jungle, miles away at the instance of Ratemahatmeya or the satelites of his. They have not only to work without any remuneration but also to find their meals at their own expense. They are exposed to the hot sun of the day, perhaps rain in evenings and chilly malarial atmosphere of nights. When the Kraal is over, elephants are auctioned or divided among the chiefs. The latter are also thanked either by the Governor or the Colonial Secretary and villagers are sent empty handed to their respective homes. The journal feels indignant at this treatment of beaters and says if this is not slavery we really do not know what slavery is.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON.

THEIR PATHETIC TALE.

BEGGING TO GO BACK TO INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, August 17.

"An Onlooker" writing to "The Daily News" from Badulla under date August 23, narrates a pathetic tale of a crowd of Indian labourers with their wives and children crying piteously to be allowed to return to India. He writes a gang of crying coolies begging for mercy and for permission to wend their way back to their homes in India was a scene that was witnessed by both the bench and the bar at about ten this morning. Two or three days ago it was rumoured that out of the gang of new coolies brought to a certain estate in this district one hundred and fifty dissatisfied with the condition of health and labour determined to make their way to the coast and get to India the best way they could. The Superintendent tried his best to persuade them to return to the estate but they refused to go back and proceeded as far as Balleketenda. Finding his efforts unavailing the Superintendent sought assistance of a police inspector, motored up and intercepted the coolies and by adopting a firm attitude made them come as far as Badulla. This morning they were gathered together in the back compound of the court house of Badulla. It appeare that they were weavers prior to their arrival in Ceylon and that they were brought to Ceylon on false pretences. They say that they were promised better wages and that they wede given to understand that they would be employed as weavers. When they arrived at Madulsima they found that they had been deceived. The Police Magistrate tried to address them and to persuade them to return but they closed round him and commenced wailing. It was a pathetic sight. Men, women and children were beating their breasts tearing their hair or raising their clasped hands in supplication towards heaven and a full burden of their wail was that they would rather die than return to Mahadowa."

NEW MESPOT POLICY.

NO FORCIBLE HOLDING.

ARABS TO HAVE SELF-DETERMINATION.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION TO BE WITHDRAWN.

EXPERT BRITISH ADVICE AVAILABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7 p.m. Aug. 27.

The "Daily Express" gives prominence to a statement of the new Government policy in Mesopotamia. According to this statement the idea of employing a large garrison forcibly to hold Mesopotamia has been abandoned. The present system of civil administration will be given up. The numerous officials from the India Office and the Foreign Office will be withdrawn. The Arabs will determine their own form of self-government under their own chiefs, but will be enabled to enjoy the assistance of expert British advisers. Government's first care will be to relieve the beleagured garrison. It is noted that the Emir Feisul will meet Mr. Lloyd George at Lucerne, this week.

AFFORESTATION IN BRITAIN

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY BEING OPENED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 27.

Considerable progress is being made with afforestation in Britain. Fiftyfour thousand acres have been acquired for planting and negotiations are proceeding to acquire further 47,000.

A school of Forestry for the training of ex-servicemen opens in September in New Forest. A similar school is already open at Dunkeld.

RESULTS OF MINERS. BALLOT.

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF STRIKE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

The latest results of the miners' ballot show a majority of 34,249 in South Wales in favour of strike. Warwickshire, North Staffordshire, Doncaster, Wigan, Sheffield and Midlothian are also in favour of strike and Nottingham alone shows a small majority against.

It is understood that if strike takes place all the racing will be stopped except at the Newmarket.

LABOUR DELEGATES' VISIT TO INDIA

A special London cable to the "Englishman" says:—

Mr. Wilson, Labour Whip, tells me the question of sending some of its members to India has been discussed by the party, also with Indian delegates, but no decision has yet been reached. All realise, however, the utility of the step.

NON-COOPERATION.

REVIVE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, August 20.

At the adjourned meeting of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday Mr. Gandhi's programme of non-cooperation was discussed at great length. Several suggestions, amendments and counter programmes were put forward. The programme was discussed for full four hours and at last Mr. N. R. Alekar's resolution was carried by a majority of two votes.

The resolution was as follows:—

"That in order to carry out the principle of non-cooperation this meeting is of opinion that as the first stage the boycott movement as inaugurated in Bengal over the partition of that province be revived and further stages be devised from time to time by the All-India Congress Committee. This meeting is further of opinion that the new Legislative bodies should not be boycotted".

RACIAL BAR AGAIN!

WAR PLEDGES NOT REDEEMED!

AUXILIARY FORCES BILL IN COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL INDIANS' STRONG PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Imperial Legislative Council reassembled to-day, at 11 a.m. His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a good number of visiters including several ladies, both European and Indian. Messrs. Surendranath Banerjea, Patel and Sinha and Raja of Mahmedabad were also present. Mr. James Mackenna took the oath of allegiance before occupying his seat.

Sir William Vincent laid on the table a statement showing the procedure adopted by the India Office in connection with the applications made by Indians for the appointments in their gift which was promised in a reply to Mr. Patel's question at the last Delhi session. So many as 32 questions of non-official members were answered by Government.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan expressed apprehension that the majority of Indians, who fought in the war, would not be eligible for votes at the Council elections.

Sir William Marris assured that under the final electoral rules, franchise for provincial councils had been conferred on all retired pensioned or discharged officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of regular forces, and, in adopting this modification, the Government of India understood Parliament was actuated by a desire to recognise war services. They were, however, unable to state the exact proportion of soldiers who would be eligible to vote, but under the rules, any such persons, who were not so eligible, would eventually qualify for a vote.

Sir William Vincent, in reply to Mr. Sinha's question regarding Mr. Shafi's minute on the majority and minority reports of the Punjab Disorders Enquiry Committee, said Mr. Shafi did not write any minute of dissent on the Government of India's despatch but desired that his views on certain points regarding which he differed from his colleagues should be embodied in the despatch. The despatch was framed accordingly.

Mr. Sinha, in a supplementary question, asked:—Am I to understand that the Hon. Education Member did not record his opinion on the two reports separately in any document, whether it is called minute, or note, or by any other name?

Sir William Vincent: I have nothing to add to the reply.

Sir William Vincent then denied the Viceroy having received a telegram from Amir Chand Bombay, an internee under the Defence India Act, who, the "Tribune" stated, had made serious allegations against the Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Provinces. Government did not propose to enquire into the allegations or direct his release pending any enquiry.

GENERAL DYER'S PAY AND PENSION.

The Commander-in-Chief informed Mr. Sinha that General Dyer, by removal from his appointment, forfeited his tenure of command of a Brigade which he might otherwise have held until he attained the age of 57 years on the 19th October 1921. But for this removal he would have been entitled to serve until the 19th October 1921, unless promoted to the rank of Major General Dyer is residing in England, under unemployment pay, recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. He will draw £701-17-6 per annum from the Indian revenues. On retirement he will be entitled to a pension of £900 per annum which will also be met from Indian revenues.

In reply to that portion of a question asking how much would the General have drawn as pay or pension if he had retired now, of his own accord, it was stated that General Dyer had already qualified for full pension of his rank, namely, £900 per annum. The statement, in an English newspaper, that General Dyer was in receipt of retired pay, due to his rank, was incorrect. The penalty imposed upon General Dyer by Government to mark their sense of disappointment of his conduct was the removal from appointment and forfeiture of tenure of his Brigade referred to above.

HUNTER REPORT AND GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. Sinha further asked with reference to the statement of the Government of India, in their memorandum presented to the Hunter Committee, and quoted on page 81 of the Committee's report, "that anxiety was also felt in Bihar and Orissa, where the British Garrison is small, and in the United Provinces" if Government would state the fact or the circumstances, if any which justified the Government statement about the anxiety being felt in Bihar and Orissa, and also in the United Provinces, at the time of the Punjab disturbances last year? (b) Were these facts or circumstances, if any, based upon information supplied by the local Governments of Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces, and, if so, will Government lay on the table the said information?

Sir William Vincent replied:—The statements made were based on information received from local Government concerned. Government do not consider it to be in the public interest to lay such information on the table.

Mr. Sinha also asked (a) with reference to Government's statement, in their despatch No. 2 dated the 3rd of May last, to the Secretary of State for India, about the enrolment of Special Constables that Government have decided to address local Governments on the question, whether the orders now obtaining on the subject require modification or revision, have Government already addressed the local Government on the subject? (b) If so, will Government lay on the table, a copy of the communication to the local Governments with their replies if any received so far? (c) Do Government propose after receiving the replies to take any steps in regard to obtaining the expression of non-Official Indian public opinion, before carrying out the modification or the revision of the rules in force?

Sir William Vincent replied, reference on the subject was made recently to local Governments. (b) No replies have yet been received, and it is not proposed to lay any correspondence on table at present stage. (c) After receipt of replies, Government will consider if any action of the nature suggested is necessary or desirable.

Sir William Vincent informed Mr. Sinha that Col. Johnson was not in service when he made his speech at Rangoon.

Mr. Sinha also asked:—(a) With reference to the Government's statement, in their despatch No. 2 dated the 3rd May, last, to the Secretary of State for India, about the conduct of Lala Sri Ram Sud, that the Minority condemn him on the ground that his intention was punishment, and that the firing was therefore not justified, will Government State their grounds for differing from and setting aside the said view and accepting that of the Majority that Lala Sri Ram displayed promptitude and decision in the discharge of his duties. (b) Since accepting the said view of the Majority, have Government taken or do they propose to take any steps to suitably acknowledge the said officer's promptitude and decision in the discharge of his duties? If not, why not?

Sir William Vincent replied (a) Government decline to make any addition to their views contained in their despatch. (b) The local Government has been asked suitably to acknowledge the services rendered both by officials and non-officials in accordance with paragraph 24 and 43 of the Government of India despatch and paragraph 10 of the despatch from the Secretary of State.

INTER-PROVINCIAL MOVEMENTS OF RICE.

Mr. Sarma, replying to the Maharaja of Cassimbazar, said that the removal of restrictions on inter-provincial movements of rice was followed by a steady increase in the price in Bengal, week after week, up to the end of June. It was almost steady in most other provinces. There has been in Bihar and Orissa and Assam a rise similar to that which occurred in Bengal, but this measure has doubtless ended to prevent a rise of prices in other provinces, and had a general effect of causing prices over greater part of India to approximate to equality.

Sir George Barnes, in reply to Mr. Khaparde, said the report of Stores Purchase Committee was received on 19th July last, but has not yet been printed. Although it has not yet been examined by Government or submitted to the Secretary of State, it is presumed there will no objection to its publication in the usual way. Since the Government of India are not yet able to say to what extent any particular recommendation of the Committee will be accepted, it is impossible at present to give any indication of the cost of the creation of a Stores Purchase Department in India.

In reply to the Maharaja of Cassimbazar, regarding the financial position of local Governments, under the proposals made by the Meston's Committee, Mr. Hailey presented a statement which showed that provincial expenditure as settled at the Conference with Provincial representatives held in September and October 1919 were as follows:—(In thousands of rupees) Madras 105,782, Bombay 110,095, Bengal 79,419, United Provinces 86,438, Punjab 73,407, Burma 72,123, Bihar and Orissa 41,899 Central Provinces 41,543 and Assam 16,285.

The following are the figures in thousands of rupees showing contribution in the first year according to the Meston Committee's recommendations for various Provinces in the order stated above:—34,800, 5,600, 6,300, 24,000, 17,500, 6,400. (Figure for Bihar and Orissa are not known). 2,200, and 1,500.

Net provincial surplus will be as follows:—24,182, 14,209, 8,167, 21,686, 19,815, 20,585, 4,082, 8,180 and 2,605.

Sir Thomas Holland informed Mr. Khaparde that certain of the recommenda-

Continued on next page.

RACIAL BAR AGAIN.

(Continued from previous page.)

tions made by the Chemical Services Committee are under consideration of the Government of India, and the views of the departments of Government are being obtained. None of the recommendations made by the Committee are likely to necessitate legislation, but the questions are of general public interest and, subject to ordinary rules, are open for discussion in usual way.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

In reply to another question by the same member, Sir Thomas said no proper statement in connection with organisation of the Indian Industrial Service can be prepared until the views of local Governments and the administrations which have been consulted on the subject, have been received and considered, it is unlikely that the statement will be ready during the present session.

Col. Waghorn, replying to M. Banerjea's question regarding excess fare and freight over the Burdwan-Howrah chord between Burdwan and Howrah said the excess charge is not illegal. The Burdwan-Howrah chord was constructed on account of the necessity for affording the much-needed relief, for the movement of traffic between Burdwan and Howrah on the East Indian Railway and was an alternative to quadrupling the main line. The charging of rates and fares on the basis of the mileage by the longer route via the main line has been sanctioned for this reason.

Mr. Banerjea put the following supplementary interpellation:—It may not be illegal, but the question is whether it is equitable.

Col. Waghorn:—It is not a matter in which the question of equity arises considering the charges incurred.

BILLS DISCUSSED.

Interpellations over, Sir William Vincent introduced a bill to authorise the taking of measurements and photographs of convicts and others. He said the object was to provide legal authority for taking measurements, finger impressions, foot prints, and photographs of persons convicted of or arrested in connection with certain offences. The existing system by which the police in India took measurements etc., was devoid of any legal sanction. In the opinion of Government the time was ripe to introduce such a procedure. They felt the necessity for the introduction of this measure long ago, but some practical difficulties during the war prevented them from undertaking that measure. All the local Governments had been consulted in the matter and their opinion was unanimous. The value of the scientific use of finger impressions and photographs as agents in the detection of crime and identification of criminals had been well known, and its modern developments in European countries and the success attending the procedure had made it necessary to legalise it at the earliest opportunity. This bill would as well prevent the refusals to allow measurements nowadays practised by criminals. No measurement etc., of any person would be taken unless the person had been arrested. The motion was agreed to. Leave was then given to the publication of the Bill in "Gazette."

WIRELESS FOR INDIAN SHIPS.

Sir George Barnes introduced a bill to provide for the installation of wireless telegraphy on ships registered in British India and for other purposes. He said the Merchant Shipping (wireless telegraphy) Act 1919, and the Merchant Shipping (convention) Act 1914, did not force all the various classes of ships plying in Indian waters, to provide themselves with wireless installation. The result was that the passengers and crews of such ships were unnecessarily exposed to risks which might be obviated if wireless telegraph installations were insisted upon. Provisions of this act from a date three months after the commencement of the act would apply to ships other than British ships registered in British India, while they were within any port in British India in like manner as they applied to British ships registered in British India. All Foreign ships in Indian ports would come under the purview of this Act and all ships carrying more than twelve passengers or carrying 1,600 tons, of gross tonnage would come under the definition of a passenger steamer.

Mr. Froom (Bombay) welcomed the Bill as an advance on the existing system but suggested that some amendments might be considered necessary before the final passage of the Bill. He, therefore, submitted that sufficient time should be allowed after its publication in the "Gazette" for full expression of public opinion and genuine criticism. Sir George Barnes replying assured that sufficient time would be allowed for frank discussion. The motion was carried and leave was then given to publish the bill in "Gazette of India."

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT.

Sir Thomas Holland, next introduced a bill to extend the operation of Indian Patents and Designs (temporary rules) Act, 1915. He said that under article 307 of the treaty of Versailles, German nations were to be given a minimum of one year after the coming into force of the treaty to complete patent proceedings which were started before or during the war. In order to give effect, to this article provisions have been made in clause XXI of article 1 of the Treaty of Peace, order in Council 1920 for the continuance in force in relation to German nations of the Indian Patents and Designs (temporary rules) act 1915 section 3 (1) (e), which enables such extensions of time to be granted. It was desirable that similar pirvileges should be extended to our own nationals, but as the act of 1915 as it stood at present, would remain in force only for a period of six months after the termination of the war, it was proposed to extend its term for a further period of one year. The Bill was then introduced and allowed to be published.

AMENDMENT OF PATENTS ACT.

Sir Thomas then moved for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, the main object of which was to bring India into the inter-provincial arrangement for the provisional protection of inventions and designs within the Empire, the subsidiary object being to enable valid protection to be obtained for inventions which owing to war exigencies had been protected only in some parts of the Empire, but would otherwise be invalided by publication in other parts. In as much as article 30 of the Treaty of Versailles did not apply to India, it was at present impossible to adopt the procedure adopted in the United Kingdom and elsewhere of extending the period of provisional protection under emergency legislation so as to antedate patents for which applications have been delayed by war conditions.

Several cases had occurred in which valuable British inventions could not be protected in India. On this account in spite of the fact that under article 308 valid patents would be obtainable in such cases in Germany, the proposed legislation would give additional impetus to progress of Indian industries by the introduction and establishment of fresh industries which but for the inducement of patent grant coupled with restriction on importation might otherwise be permanently excluded from India. In order to remove these and similar difficulties, it was necessary that an inter-provincial arrangement should be initiated during the life of the Act of 1915. The motion was adopted and the Bill was allowed to be published.

CERTAIN ENACTMENT AMENDED.

Sir George Lowndes then introduced a Bill to amend certain enactments and repeal certain other enactments. The reasons for the proposed amendments were stated in the schedules attached to the Bill, which inter alia related to the very formal changes in the Trusts Act of 1882, the General Clauses Act of 1897, the Repealing and Gambling Act of 1914, the Dacca University Act of 1920, the Super-Tax of 1820, the Lower Busrma Courts Acts of 1891 and 1900, the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, and the Decentralisation Act of 1914. The motion was agreed to and the bill allowed to be published.

IMPORT OF ROUBLES NOTES PROHIBITED.

Sir William Vincent introduced a bill to prohibit the possession and import of Rouble notes and asked for its publication in the Gazette. He explained that about a couple of years ago, the import and export of Rouble notes was prohibited in order to check unhealthy speculation in them, because there was no security behind these notes Now Government had reasons to believe that large quantities of them were being introduced in order to spread Bolshevik ideas and foster sedition in this country. The import of these notes was prohibited under the Sea Customs Act and after that it was found necessary to supplement that legislation by Ordinance No. 7 of 1919, the effect of which was to allow any person who had these notes either to deposit them with the Government or if he liked to step out of the country. That ordinance was in force for six months and was followed later by another Ordinance of a somewhat different character called Ordinance No. 2 of 1920, by which possession of these notes was declared illegal.

The considerations which necessitated the promulgation of these ordinances now continued in force and as the last Ordinance would expire in December, 1920, legislation was necessary to continue its provisions for a year or for any further period not exceeding one year as might be found expedient in public interests from the date the bill was passed. Thus it would be seen that the Bil lwas not intended to be a permanent legislation, but merely temporary. It was very undesirable that large numbers of these notes should be allowed to be imparted for the spread of Bolshevism and the home member strengthened his case by pointing out that only the other day, notes of thousands and one descriptions were issued in Central Asia. The continuance of the power now sought for, was only on the lines of the second Ordinance and facilities for export and other such privileges would be given. The Bill was introduced and leave for its publication granted.

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Hailey next introduced the Post Office Cash Certificates Act (1917, Amendment Bill and pointed out that clause two of it was designed for the purpose of popularising certificates by permitting delegation of would allow the payment of certificates up to the value of Rs. 5,000 in the events of the death of the holder to a person entitled to them without the entervention of a court. The motion wts agreed to and the bill would be published in the Gazette.

AUXILIARY FORCES BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief introduced the Bill to constitute an auxiliary force for service in India. He said:—

The present day requirements demanded that the Indian Defence Force Act enacted during the war to increase the man-power in India should now be replaced by a suitable organisation reformed in accordance with the spirit of the time. The principle upon which the proposal has been framed was that the European and domiciled communities being mostly employed in public services or commercial and industrial occupations of importance could be available only for purely local services. In the matter of training modification would be provided to suit the local requirements and advisory local committees would handle the various military areas. Owing to a large number of released commissioned officers auxiliary officers corps would be formed to utilise the experience of these officers in many ways. They would be available for local service and constitute a source of supply of trained officers for other units of auxiliary force. Great pain has been taken to ascertain the views of the various interests affected and the scheme was sufficiently elastic to met them.

TIWANA'S OUTBURST.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan was the first to speak on the Auxiliary Forces Bill. He said as the Bill had been delayed such a long time in spite of protests from many quarters it was gratifying that it had been introduced at last. But he was sorry it was not in a form which would have been more beneficial for European British subjects. It would have been far better if compulsion had been resorted to as that force could have been more efficient and of great value not only to the European community itself which had got so many vested rights in the country, but also for guarding their belongings and in emergency their families and children. It would also have been a great asset to loyal Indians who had got stakes in the land. As the present policy of transferring the British Government into the hands of a small coterie of agitators was to be inaugurated and 98 per cent. of the martial classes and others would also be in their hands, things in the country could not remain tranquil for a long time and it was for this that European subjects should take this Bill as if it was conscriptive and flock round the colours not only for their own sake but for the help of the masses and loyalists in the country. As to the other provisions of the Bill they were, he was afraid, excellent.

PROTEST AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Sastri made a vigorous speech, in the course of which he reminded the Council of the manner in which the complaints of himself and some other non-officials made two years ago in regard to certain racial discrimination embodied in the Indian Defence Force Bill were put off by Government on the allegation that the Bill then was but an emergency measure and that they could only be satisfactorily settled after the war. Now, therefore, the non-officials had a right to complain that after the war when it was proposed proposed to put those measures on a new basis. These very questions of high imperial policy as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief observed two years ago still remained unsettled and the Council went to work as if nothing had been said on those matters of greater consequences. The Commander-in-Chief had now failed to observe the slightest trace of reference to that controversy and neither in his speech nor in the communiques issued on his subject or now in the statement of objects and reasons was any reason put forward for differentiating betwgen Eurospeans and Anglo-Indians on the one hand and Indians on the other in constituting an auxiliary force under that specific name for the benefit of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and a territorial force of which the Commander-in-Chief would speak presently for the benefit of Idnians. He asked why it was impossible to make the auxiliary force open to all Indian subjects of His Majesty the King. He implored the Commander-in-Chief who would lay down his office very shortly to inform the Indian public whether in the new regime which they were about to enter it was intended by the Government of India and Secretary of State to perpetuate measures of this kind involving racial discriminations of a most objectionable type.

He then drew attention to clause 13 which provided that any person accused of offences under this Bill should be only tried by a magistrate of a certain grade of authority and said if the Commander-in-Chief could not satisfy that descrimination was essential, it would be his painful duty to move an amendment when occasion for it arose to effect of removing that discrimination. Proceeding, Mr. Sastri referred to the speech of his gallant friend from the Punjab, especially that portion relating to protection of life and property of European and Anglo-Indian subjects which seemed to be under risk from insurgent bands of Indian agitators. The speaker asked was that so? In conclusion, he bitterly complained that auxiliary force remained shut against His Majesty's subjects of pure Indian extraction.

PUBLICATION OF ESHER COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Chanda heartily associated himself with Mr. Sastri and demanded publication of Esher Committee's report if not to the general public at least to members of this Council so that they might exactly know where they stood, as regards military expenditure. As it was their military expenditure had daubled itself and they should know how much formation of auxiliary force would cost. Hence he wanted Esher Committee's report should be made known to this Council.

WHY NOT EQUAL STATUS.

Mr. Khaparde said he was not at all surprised to find the gallant Knight of the Punjab, true to his salt, indulging in denuciation of the terrible agitators in India who, he said were shown concession by the Government of India in determinent to the interest of the masses of the loyalists. They could afford to ignore the gallant Knight's typical outbursts. It had been time and again professed that the British Empire was a commonwealth and that every member constituting it was required to uphold its integrity. The present Bills had in view the protection of India both from foreign aggression and internal commotion. This was an object common to both Englishmen and Indians. Could not then, he asked, one Bill affording scope to both these communities, of equal status be framed? Where was the need for racial discrimination and racial ascendancy? Let the old spirit underlying the existing Indian Volunteers Act be shut off once for all. The one need was that both the Bills should be consolidated into one and Indians should be made to feel themselves equal partners of the Empire.

Mr. Sinha expressed deep sense of sorrow to find that the racial distinctions existing under the old Volunteers Act were going to be perpetuated in the present Bills. When there was a chorus of discontent with the provisions of the Indian Defence Force Act, the Commander-in-Chief professed it was a war measure and they should not look for any question of policy in that scheme. Now the war was over, but was there any change of policy and did they get liberal measures? Alas, these bills held no such hope. The gallant Knight of Tiwana in his own blunt soldierlike way criticised Indian agitators, but did he not also unsparingly criticise Messrs. Sarma and Sapru who had new crossed the benches.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DEFENCE.

The Commander-in-Chief, replying to the debate, deeply resented the bitterness imported into the discussion by Mr. Sastri's observations. All the suggestions that had been put forward would receive anxious consideration at the hands of the Select Committee. It was very easy to criticise as a non-official member, but the practical difficulties in the way of administering the Army were enormous and any fair minded person who took the trouble to see all that the Government had done in the past four years would realise the great advance accomplished in this direction and all these efforts were a record of which he was not in the least ashamed as Commander-in-Chief. (Cheers.) The improvement in the Army was bound to be slow. The Commander-in-Chief greatly appreciated the success attending the University corps and a further advance in its ranks would be fraught with enormous advantage to India. Much had been said on the non-official side, but he (the speaker) must be sure whether the Finance Minister would allow him all the money he needed. The army had to be kept at the minimum cost and with the maximum of efficiency. Concluding, the Commander-in-Chief desired to record that the question of racial feeling never entered his mind and the Government's deliberations on the subject were perfectly free from any such taint.

MR. SASTRY EXPLAINS.

Mr. Sastri: Your Excellency, I wish to tender one or two words in explanation of my remarks in my speech. I never meant to withold my appreciation of the great sympathy and consideration that his Excellency had always shown to any representations made by me or by others regarding the Indian section of the Indian army.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The motion was granted and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir Alfred Bingley, Sardar Sunder Singh, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Mr. Allen, Mr. Morshead, Mr. Pipon, Mr. Murray and Mr. Froom with instructions to report on or before the 9th September, 1920.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief next introduced the Bill to constitute the Indian Territorial Force and to provide for enrolment therein of persons other than European British subjects.

In introducing the Bill, the Commander-in-Chief said the Indian Defence Force formed during the war consisted of two portions viz. the European portion which was now proposed to be continued under the designation of Auxiliary Force and the Indian portion to be continued under the designation of Indian Territorial force. The present Bill closely followed the model of the old militia in England and success would mainly depend upon the extent of response made by India. It was proposed to provide Indian Territorial units with suitable training staff in order that the training of officers should ultimately enable them to attain higher ranks. It was further proposed to widen the activities of the present Indian university corps, which, it was expected, would supply suitable ground for the recruitment of the future officers of the Territorial Force. The bill was merely the foundation of the structure the development of which would be determined by response made to the idea of raising the militia.

When the Commander-in-Chief's speech was over His Excellency the Viceroy left the chair which was afterwards occupied by Sir George Lowndes.

SELF-GOVERNMENT AND SELF-DEFENCE.

Mr. Banerjea, speaking on the Territorial Force Bill said that with the opening of new political opportunities new facilities in the Army were a welcome change in the official policy. Self-government and self-defence must go together. The solidarity of the Empire demanded it. The life of the present Bill depended upon the rules and regulations to be framed hereafter. He beseached Government to frace them so liberally as to secure united public response. They must accept partial concessions and through them try to secure full demands. He appealed that the status of Indian and British soldiers should be equalised and, in concluding, Mr. Banerjea grew enthusiastic over the proposed enactment and said that if both the bills were united into one that would meet with the unanimous approval throughout the country.

Sir Devaprashad Sarbadhikari objected to the racial distinction predominating the first Bill. He felt gratified at the measure of success achieved by the University corps and pointed that some shortcomings were more or less due to the severe restrictions put in way of recruitment. The speaker's fear was that the Bill was to be passtd at the next session. It was no use doing things half-heartedly and he would urge that the Bill be pushed through present session.

MR. SASTRI'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Sastri said he did not see anything to be opthusiastic over the Bill like Mr. Banerjea and Sir D. P. Sarbhadhikari. He was sorry to find that expectations that had been aroused in these spacious times had not been liberally met. He did not wish to bring any sort of bitterness into the debate but if in spite of the Commander-in-Chief's admonition some bitterness was discernible, it was not meant. The speaker referred the members to a pamphlet by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer exhaustively dealing with reforms in the existing army. Tht grave fact was as the perusal of the Bill would show that Indians were admissible only to the infantry branch. That was a capital defect. All doors must be opened without distinction. Clause eleven empowered Governor General in Council to make rules and regulations and it was provided that contravention of an order or note issued by subordinate officers might bring two months rigorous imprisonment or fine of two hundred rupees or both. Now this was going too far and in certain cases the offending party was not allowed the right of appeal. When both the Bills would be published side by side public would look aghast at the vast differences in the two enactments thus tending to accentuate bitterness already existing. This could be mitigated only by introducing the same sort of conditions advantages and treatment to the sister services. The step taken by the Government of India was welcomed, but it was proper to point out that it did not conform to the new regime ushering into existence shortly. The Bill should be carried through the present session as nothing would come out of deferring it to the next session.

Mr. Seth Nathamal welcomed the measure as a great advance and expressed deep indebtedness for it.

SMALL MERCIES FROM GOVEERNMENT.

Mr. Sinha said even small mercies from Government were to be welcomed but that did not mean that he should be jubilant over them just as Mr. Banerjea had been. The two Bills which the Council was asked to allow publication of, differed so substantially clause by clause that it would in spite of Commander-in-Chief's observations to the contrary, create misapprehension in the public mind as to the motives of Government. The mover had expressed a pious wish that sufficient time was going to be allowed for public criticism which would determine the real form of the measure. The whole thing he said depended upon public response. The speaker's apprehension was that this postponement might do harm to Indian interests. Who knew whether the next Commander-in-Chief would take the same view of the matter? Th epresent was the last session under the existing constitution. Why not then associate with its name and with the name of the Commander-in-Chief the passage of an Act which would to some extent widen the scope to Indians for employment in the territorial force? The optismistic view taken by Seth Nathamal and Mr. Banerjea could not be shared by him and he was there to tell that it was more or less in conformity with the old regime rather than the new era so much talked of.

THE LACK OF MONEY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in summing up the debate made a short speech. He fully appreciated the enthusiasm felt in the formation of the Bengali Regiment, but the Council must remember that the Army budget was a restricted one although a great many people thought that their expenditure was more than was necessary. With all his desire to meet Mr. Banerjea the speaker was afraid he could give no promise that they could do more than what they were doing at present. The defects of the Bill which had been pointed out in the course of the debate would be fully considered by the Select Committee. The motion was agreed to and the Bill was allowed to be published. At this stage, 1-30 p.m., the Council adjourned to lunch till 3 p.m.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Council reassembled after lunch at 3 p.m., when there was a distinct fall in attendance of official members and amongst the visitors was Mr. Ramarayaninger, the member from Madras who would take the place of Mr. Sarma and would take the oath at the next meeting. Sir George Lowndes presided.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Shafi in introducing the Aligarh University Bill, at the outset explained the history of institution from time of its founder the late Sir Syad Ahmad Khan in 1872. Sir Sayad, he he said, had deep faith in the residential system and it was but a truism to say that the Alligarh College was the pioneer of the residential system in this country. At the end of 1898, the year of the founder's death, the Mahomedan Educational Conference decided upon the establishment of the Moslem University, the scheme for which evoked an enthusiastic response. Thirty lakhs were collected from different centres. The Government of India thereupon communicated to the Secretary of State with the result that the latter approved the principle of the establishment of such a university, while insisting on certain alterations in the draft. Certain obstacles were encountered at this point. Meanwhile, Hindu leaders guided by that practical spirit which was one of their characteristics approached Government for the establishment of a Hindu University at Benares, accepting the Secretary of State's conditions regarding the scheme for the Aligarh University with the result that in October 1915, the Benares University Act was passed. On other hand, the controversy in the Moslem circles about the details of the Aligarh scheme took varying terms until the middle of last year, when wiser counsels prevailed. Negotiations took place between the Mahomedan leaders and Sir Harcourt Butler, to whom the question was referred by the Government of India, which finally resulted in the preparation of the Bill published last July. The Bill in its essentials was founded on the Benares Act, but recognising the all India character of both these universities, the rules framed under Government of India Act had proposed that these two Universities should be a central subject, responsibility in connection therewith resting on the shoulders of the Government of India. But the Calcutta University Commission had recommended the foundation of unitary teaching and the residential type of universities, besides the proposal that they should possess greater autonamy in the internal administration. In pursuance of these recommendations, various modifications had been introduced in the Bill which constituted distinct improvements. No Government, be it purely British, exclusively Indian, or a combination of both, could reasonably be expected to deprive itself absolutely of all control over education, because the real test of liberal character of measure like this, lay in the nature of the agency and the extent of control.

THE CONTROLLING BODY.

Moreover, with the introduction of the popular Indian element in the provincial and Imperial Governments, official control would have a different meaning and substitution of control by constiutional authority consisting of a number of persons for individual authority, was a step in the right direction. In the Benares Act the agency of control was with the Lieutenant-Governor, whereas in the present Bill much tha control was transferred to the Governor-General's in Council, an authority which would thence forward include three Indian members. According to the Aligarh Bill, the Government of India would be in possession of the view popular authority when exercising their own powers because there would be a visiing board which would include ministers one of whom would be a Member in Charge of Education, a situation now absent. In the Benares Act the senate consisted of 50 members of whom five were nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, whereas in the Aligarh Bill the corresponding body called the Academic Council would consist of thirty members of whom two would be nominated not by Lieutenant-Governor but by Visiting Board. Thus, it would be seen that law in this respect had been brought into time with Dacca University Act constituting substantial improvement on Benares Act. It would follow Dacca Act it being also a teaching and residential university. Mr. Shafi did not claim this a perfect measure. There were certain new points raised since March last which would have to be considered in the Select Committee.

In conclusion, the Education Member announced that should the authorities of the Benares University so desire they could take steps to amend the Benares Act on the lines of the Aligarh Bill. Government hoped to give substantial financial assistance to the proposed Moslem University in order to mark their own good will towards it.

Mir Asad Ali Khan on behalf of the Mahomedan community in Southern India welcomed the present enactment as establishing one more residential University in India. The presnt University would provide for the Muslim community religious education and direct encouragement of oriental moral and spiritual culture. It would differ from other residential universities much, as it would not provide for intermediate classes. India of the future would then produce a race of intellectual Mahomedans who would be the pride of the country and the glory of the nation.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari considered the present Bill a great advancement on the principles of the Benares Hindu University. But he feared the Lilliputian bondages did not spare even the present enactment. The speaker expressed his frank objection to the policy of denominational institutions being forged into the country. The water-tight communal departments should no longer be encouraged. The advancement of India, continued the speaker, and not of any particular community, must be the objective of the legislations. It would therefore do enormous good to place some Hindus also on the Select Committee.

MR. BANERJEA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Banerjea moved an amendment that Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari should be added to the Select Committee where his exhaustive elaborate and careful examination of the subject would be of enormous value because he feared that the omission of his name would mean an endless number of amendments moved by Sir Dr. Sarbadhikari. (Laughter.)

The Raja of Mahmudabad on behalf of the Moslem community offered grateful thanks to the Viceroy and the Education Member for giving tangible shape to the proposal of the establishment of the university.

Mr. Mahomed Ali described the proposed constitution of the University as a cross between the Benares and Dacca Universities Acts and pointed out that the principle of academic freedom and liberty of university authorities to manage their own affairs, to arrange their own curricula, to promote students from stage to stage is recognised and recommended for the country. He pleaded for a large measure of independence without which, he said, there would be no responsibility and efficiency. He expressed satisfaction at secular education being supplemented by religious instruction by the promoters of the scheme which is the bedrock of education and hoped that the University will be the means of better mutual understandings between the various communities since all the classes and creeds are admitted to it.

Mr. Shafi closed the debate on the Aligarh University Bill by accepting Dr. Sarbadhikari in place of Nawab Ali Chowdhury. The Bill was referred to the Select Committee and the Council adjourned till Tuesday 31st.

IMPERIAL BANK BILL.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' SUGGESTIONS

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has telegraphed as follows to the Finance Department, Government of India:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau beg to suggest with regard to the Imperial Bank Bill, now before the Select Committee, that Section 27 must be so modified as to provide for there being at least one Indian among the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all Local Boards who are to be Ex-officio Directors of the Central Bank. Section 28 Sub-Section 1 (3) should be so amended as to provide for the two persons to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council being qualified Indians. These changes, my Committee think, are absolutely essential for securing to Indians at least some representation on the Central Board of the Imperial Bank and my Committee earnestly hope that they will be accepted and embodied in the main Bill."

EGYPT'S EXAMPLE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Patel has done a great service to India by enlightening the Indian public about the activities of the Nationalists in Egypt. It has come just at the proper time.

The reading of his article in yesterday's paper makes one think about our present conditiont and see a ray of hope, in loosening the tight grip round our necks, by Mahatma Gandhi's movement of non-cooperation.

Would our Moderate brothers take lesson from the Egyptians, and help the cause of India by not hindering the movement, if they cannot actively take part in it.—Yours, etc.

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal, resolutions were passed expressing their sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Tilak, protesting against the acquisition of Byculla land by the Bombay Improvement Trust, supporting the petition submitted by the Jain Sangha to his Excellency the Governor to stop acquisition and requesting his Excellency to allow the Jains to erect chawls for their own community.

TURKISH TREATY.

INDIA'S VERDICT.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S REPRESENTATION TO PREMIER.

The following exhaustive and reasoned communication (reproduced from "Muslim Outlook") has been addressed by the Indian Khilafat Delegation as embodying their considered and deliberate views on the Turkish Treaty:—

With the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and the Most Compassionate.

Hotel Wagram, Rue de Rivoli,

Paris, July 10, 1920.

To the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister.

Sir,—On March 19, last, in the course of their interview with you, the Indian Khilafat Delegation had the honour to submit for your consideration and that of His Majesty's Government, the views and sentiments of the Indian people in regard to the future of the Khilafat and the proposed settlement of peace with Turkey. We took occasion, in accordance with our mandate, to lay before you fully the binding religious obligations of Mussulmans with regard to the preservation of the Khilafat and cognate questions which, as we submitted, should be respected in any proposals which His Majesty's Government and their Allies might formulate for concluding a lasting peace with the Government of His Majesty the Sultan, the Khalifa of Islam.

Among other things, we hope we made it very clear that the two fundamental requirements of the Muslim faith in this matter are the preservation of the territorial integrity and political independence of the Empire of the Khalifa and the inviolability of the Jezirat-ul-Arab, the Holy Land of Islam. We indicated that, while our people were not opposed to such political changes, in accordance with the understanding on the basis of which the Armistice with Turkey was concluded, as would guarantee autonomous government to the non-Turkish nationalities within the Ottoman Empire, without prejudice to the status and dignity of Turkey as a sovereign Power, the fabric of the Ottoman Empire itself, the dismemberment of which would involve the destruction of the Khilafat, should be maintained intact.

From the reply that you made to the Delegation, it was clear that you were out of sympathy with the view point of Mussulmans, and of the people of India generally, which the Delegation had put before you, and that you were out of accord with the suggestions and proposals that we had submitted. There were also statements of facts in your reply to which the Delegation demurred, and on which we would have been glad to join issue with you had occasion been offered. But as the conditions of the interview did not permit of this, the Delegation have since called into question, in the public Press and otherwise, such of your statements as did not appear to be well-founded. We have also been in correspondence with your Private Secretary, with a view to obtain the necessary confirmation of the authenticity of the figures of population, etc., on which you appeared to rely in the observations you made to the Delegation. But so far our efforts have led to no satisfactory results, and the information repeatedly applied for has not been forthcoming.

Since you granted the interview to the Delegation, the text of the proposed Peace Treaty with Turkey has been handed to the Plenipotentiaries of the Turkish Government in Paris. Certain observations on the same have also been handed to the Allies by His Highness Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, over his sole signature.

The Delegation have carefully examined both these documents, and feel it their duty to submit the following observations on the same for the consideration of His Majesty's Government and their Allies.

We need hardly emphasise at this stage that the Turkish Peace Settlement, vitally affecting as it does the entire future of the Khilafat and of the Jezirat-ul-Arab, is a question in which the Mussulmans of India are as deeply concerned as the Turks and the Arabs themselves. We may recall here that the Deputation that had waited upon the Viceroy at Delhi on January 19 last, with a view to ask for necessary arrangements being made for the Delegation to proceed to Europe and America, had in unmistakable language stated in the address it presented to His Excellency, that even if the Ottoman Turks could be made to acquiesce in a settlement such as has since been proposed "it would remain as unacceptable as ever to every believing Mussulman."

VIOLATING MUSLIM CONSCIENCE.

After a careful examination of the provisions of the proposed Treaty of Peace with Turkey, the Delegation have no hesitation in declaring that it is one which in its implied intention and effect must directly violate the Muslim conscience. Moreover, we are convinced that it cannot fail to be equally repugnant to our non-Moslim compatriots in India as a whole, who, as you are aware, are identified whole-heartedly on this question with their Muslim fellow countrymen for the reason already indicated, as well as on account of its general character, which is inequitable and harsh.

It is with profound regret that the Delegation observe that the considerations which they placed before you in the interview of March 19, last, including a statement of the solemn and indefeasible religious obligations of Mussulmans in regard to the Khilafat and the Jezirat-ul-Arab, have been ignored and flouted in this Treaty. They cannot but deplore that His Majesty's Government should have set such little store by the rights of conscience and requirements of faith of one hundred million loyal Muslim subjects of His Majesty as is evidenced by the Articles, and indeed the whole tenor, of the Treaty which was presented to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries on behalf of Great Britain and her Allies.

"UNACCEPTABLE."

Irrespective of what the Turks may or may not do, the Delegation must point out that the Treaty under reference is and must remain, unacceptable to those whom they have the honour to represent. The Mussulmans of India have no option but to declare their unhesitating and unconditional rejection of the present Treaty as it stands, and we beg leave to draw your attention and that of His Majesty's Government specifically to some of those Articles of it which run counter to and directly contravene the obligations and requirements of the Islamic faith.

We would first cite Article 139 of the Treaty, which runs as follows:—

"Turkey renounces formally all rights of suzerainty or jurisdiction of any kind over Muslims who are subject to the sovereignty or protectorate of any other State. No power shall be exercised directly or indirectly by any Turkish authority whatever in any Territory detached from Turkey or of which the existing status is recognised by Turkey under the present Treaty"

It is obvious that Turkey has, and could have, no "rights of suzerainty or jurisdiction" over Mussulmans who are not her subjects but it is equally obvious that the Sultan of Turkey as Khalifa has, and must continue to have, so long as he holds that office his very considerable "jurisdiction" over Muslims who are "subject to the sovereignty or protectorate of any other State." The law of Islam clearly prescribes the character and extent of the "jurisdiction" pertaining to the office of Khalifa, and we cannot but protest most emphatically against this indirect, but none the less palpable, attempt on the part of Great Britain and her Allies to force on the Khalifa a surrender of such "jurisdiction" which must involve the abdication of the Khilafat. The proposal, we are constrained to say, constitutes a grave and intolerable encroachment on the fundamental religious canons of Islam. And we may observe, it is all the more astonishing in view of the fact that His Majesty's Government have repeatedly declared that the question of the Khilafat was one for Mussulmans alone to deal with and decide.

Similarly, Article 121 of the Treaty which lays down that:—

"Turkey definitely renounces all rights and privileges, which, under the Treaty of Lausanne of October 12, 1912, were left to the Sultan in Libya."

infringes rights pertaining to the Sultan as Khalifa which had been specifically safeguarded and reserved under the said Treaty of Lausanne.

MANDATES AND MANDATORIES.

solutely ruled out, and consequently non-Mus-

In the course of our interview with you on March 19 last, we had also formally intimated, in accordance with our instructions, that any form of non-Muslim control over the Jezirat-ul-Arab, the Holy Land of Islam, which includes Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia, was, according to Islamic Law, ablim domination of these regions whether in the shape of "mandates" or otherwise, could never be acceptable to Mussulmans. This categorical and inalienable requirement of the Muslim faith, supported as it is by the unbroken practice of over 1,300 years, is also, we find, totally disregarded by Articles 94 to 97 of the Peace Treaty read in conjunction with Articles 22 and 132.

The Prophet's death-bed injuction makes the Muslmans themselves the mandatories in these sacred regions, and they have a right to expect from Great Britain and her Allies a clear recognition in the Treaty of "the sacred character attributed by Muslims of all countries" and respect for the "precepts of the law of the Quran" not only with regard to Mecca and Medina and the pious foundations established there, which is already embodied in Article 99 but with regard to the entire area of the Jezirat-ul-Arab, the sanctity of which is equally widely acknowledged and equally firmly based on similar religious precepts. To require the Successor of the self-same Prophet who gave to the Mussulmans a mandate for these sacred regions, to accept the doctrine of other mandates for them in direct contravention of this, and in advance "to accept any decision that may be taken" in relation to questions concerning these regions, to renounce "in favour of the Principal Allied Powers all rights and titles which he could claim on any ground over or concerning these territories" and "recognise and conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied Powers . . . in order to carry the above stipulation into effect," is an intolerable outrage not only on his conscience, but on the conscience of every Mussulman.

Apart from the above religious consideration, which, after all, must be the governing consideration in this matter for all Mussulmans, the proposed mandates run counter to the doctrine of self-determination on which you seemed to lay so much emphasis in the course of the Delegation's interview with you. We may recall that on that occasion, when the Delegation suggested that Musaulmans could well be left to adjust the Arabs' claim to independence with the scheme of the Ottoman Empire and the Khilafat, you had stated that "the Arabs have claimed independence; they have proclaimed Feisul King of Syria; they have claimed that they should be severed from Turkish dominion; is it suggested that the Arabs should remain under Turkish dominion merely because they are Mahomedans?" We would take the liberty to remind you that if the Arabs, who are an overwhelmingly large majority in these regions, have claimed independence, they have clearly claimed it free from the incubus of so-called mandates, and their claim to be severed from Turkish dominion is emphatically not a claim to be subjected to the "advance and assistance" of a mandatory of the Principal Allied Powers. If the principle of self-determination is to be applied at all, it must be applied regardless of the wishes and interests of foreign Powers covetously seeking to exploit regions and peoples exposed to the danger of foreign domination on account of their unprotected character. The Arab Congresses have unequivocally declared that they want neither protectorates nor mandates, nor any other form of political or economic control; and the Delegation, while reiterating their view that an amicable adjustment of Arab and Turkish claims by the Muslims themselves in accordance with Islamic Law, is perfectly feasible, must support the Arab demand for complete freedom from the control of mandatories appointed by the Allies.

"COMMON HERITAGE OF MUSLIMS."

We must, however, make it clear once more, that our views are based on the eternal and immutable principles of Islam, and are held by us irrespective of the views that may be held at a particular time by the Arabs inhabiting these regions, which are not merely the home of the Arabs, but form the sacred trust and are common heritage of all Mussulmans.

With regard to Palestine in particular, the Delegation desire to state that Article 89, embodying the Declaration of the British Government of November 2, 1917, is extremely vague, and it is not clear in what relation the so-called national home for the Jewish people, which is proposed to be established in Palestine, would stand to the State proposed to be established there. The Mussulmans of the world are not ashamed of their dealings with their Jewish neighbours, and can challenge a comparison with others in this respect; and the Delegation in the course of the interview with you endeavoured to make it clear that there was every likelihood of all reasonable claims of Jews in search of a home being accepted by the Muslim Government of Palestine. But if the very small Jewish minority in Palestine is intended to exercise over the Muslims, who constitute four-fifths of the population, a dominance, now or in the future when its numbers have swelled after immigration, then the Delegation must categorically and emphatically oppose any such designs.

With regard to the Hedjaz, Article 98, which requires Turkey, not only to recognise it as a free and independent State, but to renounce all rights and titles there, and Article 99, which makes no mention of the rights and prerogatives of the Khalifa as Servant of the Holy Places, are, and must ever be equally unacceptable to the Muslim world. As the Delegation, in the course of their interview with you, have already emphasised, the Khalifa is the Servant of the Holy Places and must ever remain its Warden, and any attempt to alter his status or restrict his rights and prerogatives in the *harems* of Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem would never be tolerated by the Mussulmans of the world.

Moreover, we would point out that Article 100 requires to be thoroughly elucidated. is it intended, for instance, that "the complete equality of treatment" which is sought to be "assured in the territory of the Hedjaz to persons . . . of nationals of any other of the Allied Powers" will abrogate the well-known and recognised practice "in accordance with the precepts of the law of the Quran," of excluding non-Muslims from the prohibited areas. If so, any such encroachment must be opposed by all Mussulmans.

In the foregoing paragraphs, we have dealt with such Aricles of the Draft Treaty as *directly* contravene the requirements of Islamic law. But no less unacceptable to us and to those whom we have the honour to represent are the numerous Articles that are calculated, singly or in their cumulative effect, to undermine the independence and the temporal power of the Khilafat, conditions which are indispensable to its continued existence as the most essential institution of Islam.

SULTAN'S TEMPORAL POWER.

In your interview with the Delegation you had referred to the fierce controversy which had raged for over a generation as to the temporal power of the Roman Catholic Church, and to sincere, earnest and zealous Mussulmans who took a very different view of the temporal power of the Khilafat from the one which the Delegation was charged to explain to you and you were disinclined to enter into a discussion "where men of the same faith take a different view." We are not aware to what school of "sincere, earnest and zealous Mussulmans" you were referring, for although Islam, like other faiths, has a number of sects, we are not aware of any that does not consider the temporal power to be of the very essence of the Khilafat. The Government of India have already received long and detailed juridical declarations of the Ulema in India, which must, we imagine, preclude any misunderstanding on the subject, and no analogies from other creeds can serve any purpose save that of clouding and befogging the clearest of issues.

In full accordance with this clear statement, the Manifest that the All-India Khilafat Conference issued last February in its Bombay session, which forms the mandate of the Delegation, declared that "the claim regarding the Khilafat consists in leaving the Turkish Empire as it was at the time of the outbreak of the War, except that, although the allegations of Turkish misrule are not admitted, the non-Turkish nationalities may, if they so desire, be guaranteed autonomous government within the Ottoman Empire, consistently with the dignity of a sovereign State." This is the claim that we must still continue to press, and in the words of this Manifesto, "a reduction of the Muslim claim by a hair's breadth will not only be a violation of the deepest religious feelings of the Muslims, but will also be a flagrant violation of the solemn and relevant declarations and pledges made or given by responsible statesmen representing the Allied and Associated Powers, and given at a time when they were desirous of enlisting the support of the Muslim people and soldiery."

In the course of the Delegation's interview with you, you were good enough to say hat His Majesty's Government recognised that "the Muslims of India have a right to be heard in a matter which affects especially Islam," and you went on to say that His Majesty's Government had heard them, and not merely heard them, but "had very largely deferred to their wishes in the matter," and that "the settlement was very largely affected by the opinion of India and especially the Mussulmans of India." Prosumbly you were referring on that occasion to the proposed retention of Constantinople by the Turks as the capital of their Empire. In this connection we desire to recall that the pledge which you gave on January 5, 1918, and which you recognised in the course of the Constantinople debate in the House of Commons of February 26, 1920, as having been deliberately given, after full consultation which all parties, with their consent, and as a national pledge, carefully prepared, specific and unqualified, covered not only Constantinople, but also "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace," which you acknowledged to be "predominantly Turkish in race."

EVEN CONSTANTINOPLE NOT RETAINED.

But it is clear that in the Treaty Turkey does not in any real sense retain even Constantinople. With a bodyguard of the Sultan, 700 in number, to defend it against His Majesty's enemies, when it is within range of their guns, its defencelessness is obvious; and, from your own statements in the House of Commons, it is equally obvious that it is to be kept defenceless by design. Moreover, the multiplicity of controls provided in various Articles of the Treaty for the Zone of the Straits, which includes the whole of this small Turkish enclave, and over the armed forces of Turkey generally, robs the Sultan of all sovereign rights in his own capital, and makes it nothing more than a prison in which the Head of the Muslim world would be kept as a hostage of the Principal Allied Powers. We have already protested against the occupation of Constantinople by British armed forces in circumstances of the greatest injustice, illegality and cruel violence, and it does not seem necessary for us to remind you that of all the "enemy Powers" Turkey alone has been singled out for this form of unjustifiable coercion that is without parallel. This certainly does not demonstrate deference to Muslim wishes, but, on the contrary, suggests that discrimination has been exercised against the only Muslim Power that was ranged against the Allies in the War.

(To be continued.)

GRATEFUL TO DYER!

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL

We reproduce below, from a contemporary, a letter which has been sent by the European Association to all its branches:—

The Council has prepared a memorial to General Dyer in the following terms:—

To Brigadier General R. E. H. Dyer, C.B.

We the undersigned residents of India, who realise the gave condition of this country both before and during the month of April 1919, desire to place on record and convey to you our considered opinion.

'We believe that you were fully justified in looking beyond the immediate situation which faced you in Amritsar on April 13th 1919; that the charges against your honour and humanity are utterly unfounded; and that you have received at hands of those in authority the most unjust and unmerited treatment.

"We are thankful that an occasion of great danger and responsibility found in you a man prepared to act without regard to personal consequences and we therefore wish to express to you our gratitude for your share in suppressing the rebellion in the Punjab as we consider that your courage and resolution saved India from a greater catastrophe.

"We hope the knowledge that you retain our confidence and support may in some measure compensate you for the injustice with which your active military career has been terminated."

It is proposed that this memorial be suitably mounted and sent to Brigade-General Dyer together with the signatures attached.

You are asked to give every opportunity for signature to residents in your district, whether members of the European Association or not. Special forms with a copy of the memorial on each sheet are sent to you herewith. You may find it advisable to send these sheets to clubs and hotels. All signatures obtained should be returned to the Assistant Secretary, European Association, 31-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, by the 30th September.

Those who wish to sign the above should apply to the nearest Branch.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta addressed a meeting of the voters of Mahim taluka at Mahim, on August 25th. Representatives from other talukas were present. Almost all the voters were present. A resolution was unanimously adopted, supporting Mr. Mehta's candidature for the Bombay Legislative Council from the Thana district.

THE GRAVE ISSUES.

"NO SCOPE FOR CO-OPERATION."

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S ADDRESS.

TURKISH TREATY UNACCEPTABLE.

MR. ABAS TAYABJI ON PUNJAB HORRORS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

The Fourth Gujerat Political Conference met to-day, with a large number of delegates from different parts of Gujerat and Bombay.

The follwing are some extracts from the speech of Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel, which he delivered in Gujarati as the President of the Reception Committee:—

"Ahmedabad is the capital of Gujerat and a historical city, but its glory at present is centred in the Satyagriha Asrama on the Sabarmati. Ahmedabad has been adorned by none too much as it has been by Mahatma Gandhi, the founder of the Gujerat Political Conference and one who has changed the direction of India's political life. His 'Nav Jivan' is actively preaching the gospel of truth and Ahimsa and his 'Young India' has awakened people to their duty and self-assertion. The whole India anxiously awaits the course Gujerat decides to follow."

He then paid a very glowing tribute to the late Lokmanya Tilak saying that the royal deaths would be forgotten in course of time, but the Lokmanya will have a permanent abode in the hearts of his countrymen.

A GRAVE ISSUE.

"This Conference", he said, "has been summoned earlier this time because it has to come to a definite decision on Non-Co-operation before the Special Congress meets at Calcutta. This question of Non-Co-operation must be seriously thought over. Non-Co-operation is a struggle between the strength of a nation and that of its government, both of them keeping within the bounds of morality and law. None of the parties is a loser if both of them maintain scrupulously the regulations necessary for passing through such a struggle. This struggle is as trying as its result are beneficial. It is no easy task to raise a voice against a Government noted for its weapons and its intellect, a Government that has given a crushing defeat to Germany and a Government that has been intoxicated by victory after victory. If we want successfully to come out of this trial, we must have courage, power to sacrifice and a high tone of discipline. We meet here to consider all these things. Those in favour and against Non-Co-operation have been invited for deliberation. We have to hear both the parties with great patience and courtesy. We cannot disregard the opinion of any of the parties. The ultimate aim of all the parties is the same. There is difference so far as means are concerned. If there is no difference of opinion, there is no scope for discussion.

OUR SACRIFICE IN WAR.

When the war broke out in 1914, it was said that England had entered into the war purely with the admirable motives of guarding the freedom of smaller nationalities and for the sake of truth and justice. Thousands of Indian soldiers shed their blood on the battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa. India, the poorest country on earth, keeping half starving her millions of children, sent a gift of 150 millions of rupees and other articles worth a very large amount. The whole British nation was struck to see India so eminently faithful. Our leaders most willingly accepted the counsel of the Government not to enter into any disputable discussion. The country tolerated the misuse of the Press Act, the Defence of India Act and the Seditious Meetings' Act Recruiting and even loan works were highhandedly gone through and not a word of protest dropped from any lips. People entirely relied upon the generosity and sense of justice of the British people. Our Moslem brothers remained true to the last. Thousands of brave Moslems lost their lives fighting against Turkey relying upon the pledges of the Premier.

OUR REWARD.

The war ended. The Allies won. What did the victory bring to us? The Rowlatt Act that cuts at the very root of individual freedom was warmly presented to us. India was astonished at this. A shrill cry of disappointment proceeded from the one end of the country to the other. At a time when the tide of self-determination was sweeping over the whole world, a handful of foreigners who claimed for themselves the monopoly of wisdom disregarded the unanimous voice of the whole nation. The result of this thoughtless action are well-known. The Government added fuel to the fire by its policy of suppressing anti-Rowlatt Act agitation. Mahatma Gandhi was prevented from proceeding to the Punjab; the Amritsar leaders were removed to some unknown destination. As a result some part of the people lost its balance and in their madness fell a prey to some unjustified actions. The Government used all its power to retaliate. Germans' atrocities in Belgium are nothing when compared to these. Then an Indemnity Act was rushed through and a Committee was appointed to investigate into the Punjab affairs. The Committee made a travesty of justice. The Lords in the House of Lords made a fine display of their nobility! In order to guard the honour of a condemnable English General, hundreds of innocent lives were ignored. The innocent dead were acknowledged as rebels and the English officer as a gallant soldier. Lord Sinha admonishes us in the House of Lords to bury deep the past. What has India gained by his Lordship's presence in that House? How can we forget the many indignities and humiliations to which we were subjected? The Punjab that had suffered most during the war, was wickedly branded as having risen in a rebellion. I ask those that advise us to forget the past—"What do you want to teach India by your advice?" We are the trustees of posterity. Shall we leave it a legacy of insults?" What wonder is there if the civilized nations laugh at us if we swallow down these humiliations?

THE KHILAFAT QUESTION.

Let us turn to our Moslem brothers. Turkey is torn to pieces. The Sultan is reduced to a state of a prisoner in Constantinople. The Premier broke his pledges given during the war, disregarded the sentiments of that community and the authority of the Khalifa was reduced by the Allies simply with the selfish motives. The Moslem community has been done great injustice. Hindoos can no longer remain indifferent while their Moslem brethren are suffering.

THE ONE COURSE.

We have exhausted all the known ways of agitation in order to draw out justice on the Punjab and Khilafat questions. Everything failed. In these circumstances Mahatma Gandhi has been preaching Non-Co-operation. The Khilafat Committee has accepted his suggestion. Here I am reminded of a scene on the last day at the Amritsar Congress. Mahatma Gandhi in a chokod voice in most humble terms requested the delegates, that had assembled having witnessed the Jallianwalla barbarities, to follow a course of pure co-operation and to accept and rely upon the pledges of the Royal Proclamation. The same Mahatma to-day preaches incessantly the Non-Co-operation. Hardly a few persons must have got his indomitable faith in the British constitution. Who else like him has served the Empire? There is only one cause open for us which has been pointed out by him.

QUESTION TO SIR NARAYAN.

"Some leaders have published a manifesto condemning Non-Co-operation. Differences of opinion are just possible. Some of them, however, have pointed out that Non-Co-operation is against the religious injunctions. I question them this much though I do not claim so much religious knowledge and learning, where goes the religious prohibition in their asking the people to abstain from joining the Non-Co-operation, and advising them not to co-operate with the Non-Co-operationists? I think we can modestly ask Sir N. Chandavarker to point to us that verse from the Geeta which prohibits him in renouncing his Knighthood when a great poet like Rabindranath Tagore, whom he recognises as 'prophet' worthy to prostrate before, flings away his Knighthood and when one like Sir Michael O'Dwyer keeps close to it."

"DANGEROUS MOVEMENT."

We hear that there is a great responsibility in the movement. That is right. But what country has been able to win freedom easily? The Moslem community is furious by temperament. If the remedy of Non-Co-operation had not been shown to it what amount of blood could have already been shed? We can gauge their religious sentiments that must have been hurt from the fact that thousands of Moslems are leaving this country. Those that are the anti-Non-Co-operationists would serve the country in a better way, if they would invest their intellect and powers in educating the people to remain aloof from bloodshed. If Non-Co-operation is dangerous, let us be shown some other way. Are the Punjab and Khilafat decisions less insulting than Bengal partition? Then do those that had then set the whole country aflame feel nothing at these issues? Has India become entirely bereft of manhood?

NEW REFORMS.

A net of Reforms has been spread before us. Take care that you are not caught in. What are we going to gain if a few Indians are substituted for a few Europeans? What salvation are we going to attain if one Indian is to be appointed a Governor? By throwing a few drops of sacred water of the Ganges, a gutter cannot be purified. As long as the principles of justice, liberty and equality are not recognised, we are none the better off by Reforms. The whole atmosphere is surcharged with poisonous elements and there is no scope for Co-operation. Those whom we take to be worthy men, are deemed proper to be sent to gallows and those whom we regard inst fitted for the capital punishment are lavishly honoured. In these circumstances is it possible to make a show of partners or friends?

Mr. Patel then referred to the Indian soldiers that have been sent abroad in Mesopotamia, Africa, Palestine, etc., to wage

(Continued on next page.)

The Mysore Government Loan of 1920.

6¼ per cent. Free of Mysore & British Indian Income-Tax.
Twenty-year Bonds, 1940.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT ANY TREASURY IN BRITISH INDIA.

Issued at Rs. 99 and Repayable at Rs. 100 on 1st October 1940.

The Loan is open for Subscription throughout India. up to 30th September 1920 inclusive.

Denomination of Bonds—Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and above up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Applications may be presented and subscriptions paid to—

(1) The Bank of Bombay, Bombay and its branches.
(2) The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
(3) Do. do. .. Calcutta.
(4) The Bank of Madras, Madras and its branches.
(5) The National Bank of India, Ltd., Madras.
(6) The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore.
(7) The State Huzur or any District or Taluk Treasury in the Mysore State.

For full details of terms of the Loan, please see Notification No. Fl. 8596—G. F. 289-10-2, dated 29th June 1920, copies of which are obtainable at all Treasries in the State and the Banks referred to above.

THE GRAVE ISSUES.

(Continued from previous page.)

war against the people of those countries in order to deprive them of their freedom. "The people of those countries hate us. This Conference must strongly protest against this practice of the Government."

He concluded his eloquent speech with an appeal to his countrymen to be self-confident and patient and to be prepared at every moment to undergo great sacrifice and suffering for the cause of the country.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. Abbas Tyebji after referring to the death of Mr. Tilak said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, we seem to have arrived at a momentous period of our national life. The questions with which we shall have to deal at this session of the Conference are not of the usual character; for they demand an immediate solution. Matters of Reform, matters relating to privileges and rights do not, as a rule, demand an immediate solution. We are accustomed to see such matters drag on for years. But questions like obtaining justice and redress against the perpetrators of such horrors as were witnessed in the Punjab, and the immediate repeal of such powers of the Government of India as enable it to adopt a policy terminating in such a catastrophe cannot be postponed, for there is no saying how soon a repetition of such things might occur in the Punjab and elsewhere in India. Similarly in the matter of the Khilafat question you have immediately to determine what attitude you are going to adopt to bring about, if possible, such alteration in the Treaty which has been imposed upon Turkey as to enable the Khalifa to discharge his functions towards Islam as a whole. This question cannot wait because once full effect is given to that Treaty the cause of the Muslim world will be lost producing probably effects so disastrous for the world in general as can hardly be conceived at the present moment. These are the matters on which I propose, with your leave, to place my views before you first as being of paramount importance. There are also other matters to which I shall refer later on.

LIST OF PUNJAB HORRORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in order to clearly understand what were the horrors to which our brethren of the Punjab were subjected and which we wish to make impossible of occurrence hereafter I will give you a list of them taken from the issue of "the Nation" of the 17th July.

"A theory of collective crime and whole towns and villages were marked out for punitive treatment mainly designed to establish the sacro-sanctity of the Anglo-Indian life. . . . Curfew laws and floggings for violating them; forced *salams* of Indian passers by to Europeans, however humble; compulsory parade of hundreds of schoolboys and students coupled with the floggings of the biggest boys; torture of prisoners to extract confessions that were never made, or to extract evidence of crimes that were never committed; crawlings on the belly of Indian citizens happening to live in General Dyer's *via sacra*; confiscation and blackmail by the Police; the lashing of a wedding party (this by inadvertence); a party of lawyers and notables led handcuffed through the streets of their town; arrests without charge and release without trial; sentences by the hundreds most of which failed to stand; rigorous imprisonment in stinking and crowded out billets, blows, insults, the erection of gallows and whipping posts in Indian towns; a child's arm struck off at Gujaranwala by a bomb from aeroplane; two children admittedly killed at the Jallianwala Bagh and the death of many others alleged—such was the lot of the Aryan and non-Aryan inhabitants of the Punjab." Of course, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is leaving out the shooting in the Mall, the Lohari Gate and near the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore—the slaughter by General Dyer at Jallianwala Bagh and the various enormities committed by bomb throwers from aeroplanes.

I ask you to think over this very incomplete list for our people were made to suffer many more hardships inflicted on them simply because they were Indians, such as, for instance, the cutting off of water supply and light—the deprivation of Indian ladies and gentlemen of electric fans during hot months of April and May, the order compelling that not more than two Indians should walk side by side in the streets of Lahore and many similar orders. How many of these, do you suppose, were for the alleged purpose of putting down a rebellion which existed only in the imagination of Sir M. O'Dwyer and how many were with the object of merely increasing the prestige of the white race and humiliating the coloured one? It is impossible to suppose that a single true son of India exists in this vast continent who is prepared to sit down quietly merely on the chance that such things may not happen again!

After referring to the methods adopt by the Congress Sub-Committee to get justice from British people Mr. Abbas proceeded to say:—

"Remember it was in the War Diary kept at the Government House at Lahore that you have an entry that you should ever bear in mind, for it shows the spirit of men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his henchmen, military and civil. That entry is to the effect that "General Staff Officer 16th Division asked to send aeroplanes and drop bombs if necessary and a good target presents itself. The opportunity for aeroplanes seems good." Whoever may be responsible for this entry it absolutely establishes the mentality of those in contact with Sir Michael O'Dwyer and therefore we shall not be making a too violent presumption in believing that their mentality was merely a reflection of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's own. And this is the man whom the Government of India, the Cabinet and Mr. Montagu hold up for our admiration.

Sir Edward Carson reflected the opinions of a large number of the members of Parliament in justifying all that had been done. What boots it to us if Mr. Montagu and the Cabinet ultimately came out triumphant when we know the representatives of a very large number of their countrymen [illegible] with O'Dwyerism? (All honour to the Labour Party in and out of Parliament to which we did not appeal in vain. Unfortunately it was not in a position to afford us effective assistance then.) Still little though it was there was some consolation in the final decision of the House of Commons. However, what are we to think of the debate in the House of Lords! Anything more unsatisfactory than that debate and its result can hardly be imagined. Even Lord Sinha seems to have been so oppressed by the atmosphere in which he found himself that after framing some platitudes about the horrors he could say nothing more for us than to advise us to forget what had passed and to co-operate in the working of the Reforms so that they might be a success. In giving this advice he was merely repeating the shibboleth of the Anglo-Indian community and men of their kidney in England. How easy it is for men who have committed brutalities and for their admirers to suggest that the past should be forgotten and the two communities should co-operate in making the new Reforms a success! But how about the outraged Indian Nation! After having failed to obtain even an adequate recognition of its grievances for less justice or reparation do you expect it to co-operate with people who, it has no reason to expect, will act otherwise than they did before, the moment some disagreement on a fundamental question arises.

KHILAFAT.

Let us next consider the Khilafat question. I do not propose, Ladies and Gentlemen, to recapitulate before you in detail the promises made by responsible ministers in England at a time when everything was trembling in the balance in Europe—promises which heartened up our Muslim brethren in India to the extent of making them participate actively in the war against Turkey. How those promises have been broken and in what light the religious leaders of Islam and therefore of necessity their followers regard the Treaty which the Turks were compelled to sign is a matter well-known to you all.

After stating that the whole Muslim world regards this Treaty as an impossible one, for, according to it, it lays axe to the very root of Islam, he said:

Do you think that under these conditions the mandatories will be able to establish friendly relations with the mandated Muslims who naturally must be expected to hate them. It may be that the mandatories will achieve what they call success but rest assured that success will mean the effective destruction of the Muslim population under them. We know that the Government of indigenous races by the civilised races has in the past times meant the disappearance of the subject races. In past times we had Bible, Bullets and Beer. Now it seems the Muslims are to have Bullets, Beer and Bible: Imagine, to cow down (which is now held to be synonymous with "to rule strongly") two million Arabs in Mesopotamia there is an army of 75,000 British troops and 55,000 to 80,000 Indian troops and the latter are being added to daily—that is an army of over 1,30,000 possessed of all the latest weapons of scientific warfare necessary to rule over two millions. What is going to be the effect of this? Perpetual guerilla warfare till the practical extinction of fighters among the Muslims. A treaty which creates such a state of things is impossible of acceptance by Muslims. When this is more and more realised by the daily conflicts in what was known as the Turkish Empire, the people of mandatory powers themselves will force their Governments to amend the terms of a Treaty under which such conditions prevail. The Muslims have therefore thought it their duty to adopt a policy of non-co-operation for getting the treaty amended immediately and not after irreparable damage has been done to the cause of Islam. Many of you, my Hindu brethren, have joined that movement but it will be still open to you to declare at this Conference what you desire India as a whole should do to assist the Islamic cause.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let us now consider how best we can obtain justice and reparation for the past deeds in the Punjab and protection for similar calamity in the future and also how we can assist our Muslim brethren in obtaining a revision of the Turkish Treaty to bring it in accord with the pledges of the British Minister. Had it been possible to forget and put the Punjab matters out of one's mind and devote oneself solely to the making of the Reforms now given to us a success, I am just the man who would have done it most willingly. I am not by temperament a fire-eater prone to adopt extreme methods when there are other ways open.

Message incomplete.)

LORD RAWLINSON.

TO CARRY OUT ARMY REFORMS.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent wires under date August 23.

I understand on high authority that Lord Rawlinson will be charged with the duty of carrying out the Indian Army reforms recommended by the Esher Commission with modifications suggested by recent events. He will give special attention to the organisation of transport and medical services.

The essence of the proposed reforms is a large measure of decentralisation, but the control of the Indian Army will still be vested in India unless and until such control with new safeguards should prove unsuccessful. In that event the War Office will take charge and direct Indian operations from London. This step was strongly urged by Lord Esher, but it is understood that in consequence of the mismanagement of the Mesopotamia campaign this portion of the scheme will be held in abeyance.

The object of appointing Lord Rawlinson was the desire to give the control to a soldier who was able to approach the whole question of the Indian Army Reform with a mind untrammelled by the traditions of Simla.

Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.

We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sunglasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save eyes by day—and lives by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and to every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goerz.

Baliwalla & Hom

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

HORNBY ROAD. Opp Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI

Lokamanya Tilak's Marble Bust

FOR "THE KESARI" OFFICE

is being finished by Mr. V. V. WAGH, *Sculptor, at his Premier Sculpture Studio, Girgaon, BOMBAY, from a plaster model prepared from Sittings accorded by* LOKAMANYA.

Mrs. BESANT, who has seen the model, writes:—

"It Is a speaking Likeness."

Specially reduced price: Rs. 2,000/- only.

Mr. WAGH is now busy making plaster and marble Statues and Busts of Lokamanya.

Also Busts of, among the others, Lord and Lady Hardinge, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Dr. Rabindranth Tagore, Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Besant," made from sittings, are available at, Rs. 3,000 each.

Redtop Electr Stove

is a boon to Electrical World. No smoke, smell, Noise nor Danger. May be instantly taken in use for light cookery and warming etc. Rs. 18 & 20.

Agents Wanted.

Sole Agents for India

M. H. Dinshaw & Co.,

Green Street, Fort, Post Box 448, BOMBAY.

Certain-teed

Roofing

The Certain-teed name itself means certainty of quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Certain-teed label identifies these products of excellent merit.

Certain-teed

ROLLED ASPHALT ROOFING

Is the highest grade Rolled Roofing made. It is recognised and used as the best brand for roofing Factories, Godowns, Offices, Buildings, Stores, Railway Carriages and Wagons, where durability is demanded. It is economical to buy, inexpensive to lay, and costs practically nothing to maintain.

Certain-teed Roofing

We will be glad to furnish specifications and quote Architects, Builders and Contractors for their work, laid complete, on any roof in Bombay.

Four-fold Quality.

WEATHER PROTECTION. *Certain-teed* Roofing, when properly laid according to instructions, is a *one-piece* roof because it is cemented together. It is water-tight, air-tight, and tight against driving monsoon rains. It is also a sound deadener—rain beating on the roof does not make such a clatter. Because of its non-conducting properties heat cannot go through it, which makes your building much cooler.

FIRE PROTECTION. *Certain-teed* Roofing resists sparks and burning embers. How many times have you heard of a building catching fire from a passing train or sparks from a near-by fire? It is worth a lot to you to know that your roof of *Certain-teed* will resist this danger.

ECONOMY. The first cost of *Certain-teed* Roofing is low upkeep cost practically nothing. A *Certain-teed* Roof lasts for years.

EASY TO LAY. *Certain-teed* can be laid by any one who will follow the simple directions that come with the roll. No skilled labour is required. If you want a *Certain-teed* Specification built up roof, consult us for figures on the roof laid, and get a Manufacturer's Guarantee for the maturials.

Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.,
321, Hornby Road.

Certain-teed

PLASTIC CEMENT

This is an absolute waterproof, weatherproof and durable cement, plastic in form and is applied with a knife or trowel. The cement remains plastic after it has been applied, and sets slowly and forms a firm surface which does not become brittle with age. It is ready for use, and will adhere to any kind of surface—wood, metal, cement, tile, brick, stone or marble.

USE FOR REPAIRING LEAKY ROOFS AND WATERPROOFING

Certain-teed Products

PAINTS—ROOFING—VARNISHES.

There is a Certain-teed or Varnish for every purpose, choose them for economy, use them for satisfaction.

Certain-teed Rail Road Paints, *Certain-teed* Industrial Paints, *Certain-teed* General Paints, Enamels, Colours, *Certain-teed* Auto-Paints, Etc.

Roof-gardens, Flat Roofs, Verandas, Factories, Tea-sheds, Railroad Wagons.

STOREKEEPERS AND CONTRACTORS SHOULD WRITE TO US FOR DISCOUNTS ON LARGE PURCHASES OF ROOFINGS.

SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.

Century Building
321, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Distributors for *CERTAIN-TEED* PRODUCTS—Made by the *CERTAIN-TEED* PRODUCTS CORPORATION—the World's Largest Roofing Manufacturers.

INDIAN CANNON-FODDER.

ARE THEY MERE MERCENARIES?

BY SYUD HOSSAIN.

"Large reinforcements have been ordered from India to Mesopotamia," Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons a week ago.

The information vouchsafed by the War Minister raises a question of profound importance to India. Is there any limit to the use, or misuse, of Indian troops for purpose of Imperialistic aggression or aggrandisement? Are Indians mere mercenaries to be called upon to do dirty work for British war-lords in any or all parts of the world, where they may find it inconvenient or impracticable to send men of their own race in sufficient numbers to serve as "cannon-fodder"? It is time, says Mr. Syud Hossain in "The Daily Herald", an answer to these questions was forthcoming, and the principle on which the British Government acts in employing Indian soldiery outside the borders of India clearly defined.

Does anyone in this country, he proceeds know the actual number of Indian troops at present employed in (1) the "Constantinople area," (2) Arabia, (3) "North-East Persia," (4) "North-West Persia,', (5) Mesopotamia, (6) Palestine, and (7) Egypt? I suggest that some Member of Parliament should seek to extract the information. The task would not be easy. Mr. Montagu will probably be found, as usual, to be in a state of blissful ignorance—what time he faithfully promises to communicate with fickle Simla on the subject. And it would be easier to get at the founts of Mr. Churchill's inner knowledge via Moscow than St. Stephen's. Then there is the omniscient band of Mr. Lloyd George's private secretaries, but they specialise in knowledge which is guaranteed to yield no profit to lessor mortals than the "Big Three." Their figures, especially, as we know, have a delightful way of responding variously, as the needs of the occasion may demand, to the atmospheric pressure of Downing-street, San Remo, and Spa.

WANTED FACTS.

These difficulties notwithstanding it is a matter of the utmost urgency and importance, alike for the British and Indian peoples, to get at the facts—and the figures. In the Great War, hundreds of thousands of Indians took part, tens of thousands of them laid down their lives. This sacrifice had undoubtedly behind it the moral sanction and support of the vast bulk of the Indian people. They believed then, like the rest of the world, that they were assisting in a War of Liberation, and incidentally hastening the hour of their own deliverance.

Of the disillusion that has since come to them, among others, I need not now speak. One word—"Amritsar"—sums up the totality of the tragedy and the treachery that has since overwhelmed India. And not in our time will that searing memory be healed. But if Indian public opinion was behind Indian participation in the Great War, it is equally certain that Indian public opinion is, and has been, violently opposed to the employment of Indian soldiery in the tasks which have since been assigned to it.

THE NEW "EMPIRE".

Everyone knows, or should know, that India abhors the whole scheme of a "new Middle Eastern Empire," and the other unconscionable and liberty-destroying adventures on which Mr. George, Mr. Churchill and Lord Curzon are embarked. It follows, therefore, that the use of Indian troops to crush other nations—to many of whom the Indian people are united by ties of race, religion and community of culture—is a two fold curse; a curse to Indians and a curse to those whom they are compelled to victimise. The abomination is made possible only by the perfected military organisation of British rule in India, for I have no hesitation in saying, emphisised the writer, that there is not a single Indian—Hindu, Moslem or Sikh—who would willingly offer to take the life of his Persian, Syrian, Arab or Egyptian brother, or help to reduce others to the subjection under which he himself labours.

A GHASTLY IRONY.

Yet that is the task in which he is being increasingly employed. Being a slave himself, he must needs labour to enslave others. The ghastly irony of this piece of international immorality is now being keenly realised in India; that it is being also realised elsewhere is shown by a recent incident of which I was told by my friend, Shaikh M. H. Kidwai, barrister-at-law, who has just returned from India. On the same boat with him travelled a number of distinguished Sikhs, whose distinctive appearance with the imposing turban makes them conspicuous everywhere. When the ship reached Port said, everyone, as usual, got out. The Sikh gentlemen went into a restaurant to have a meal, whereupon the Egyptian proprietor of the restaurant ordered them out, saying that if their people could find nothing better to do than to come and help to garrison Egypt they must not look for hospitality at the hands of any Egyptian.

In other words, he concludes, the name of Indians has been made to stink in the nostrils of other nations by their (virtually) compulsory employment as mercenaries. But Indians are not mercenaries and do not propose to go on being exploited in this manner any longer.

The statutory meeting of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd., was held at the registered offire of the Company, No. 566-588, Shaikh Memon the Company No. 566-588 Shaikh Memon St., Bombay, on Monday last. Mr. Dulichandji Ramkumar presiding, when the statutory report with abstract of receipts and payments up to 31st July, 1920, was unanimously adopted.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be very much obliged if you allow me some space in your esteemed paper to discuss the notice of the Dean, Grant Medical College that appeared on the college notice-board on 19th Aug. 1920. This notice raises certain important issues which I deem in my humble opinion, well worth considering before the students of the G. M. College accually agree to them as required by the College Council.

The first and the most important issue that threatens the rights of the students of this institution and which is fraught with equal danger in case of students of other institutions if the heads of these institutions adopt the same autocratic policy as the Dean of the G. M. College has done, is the right of the students to hold a meeting to ventilate their grievances. I believe the Bombay Students' Federation was called into existence to safeguard the interests of the Students. One of its objects was to uphold the rights and dignities of the students community; and when about the month of June last the Dean of the very Grant Medical College showed some high-handedness in refusing to admit in his college about fifty students who had passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination of this University on the plea of "no room" in the College, it was this Students' Federation that compelled him to do justice to these fifty students by admitting them in the college. But for that the students in question would have been stranded. If then a students' body could call a meeting and pass certain resolutions against the unjustifiable action of the head of an institution, I fail to see any logic in the action of the Dean in dubbing an aggregate body of students—however small—gathered together for identically the same purpose, as an unconstitutional thing and styling their meeting as "irregular." The students have got every right by all constitutional methods to hold meeting in order to ventilate their grievances and the public opinion as reflected in the Editorial Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle," of the 20th Aug. 1920 is fully in their favour. The very fact that the Students' Federation has been doing its work successfully for the past few years shows that the Government has not at any rate discountenanced its activity. All the more reason why the heads of the educational institutions have absolutely no justification in filching in detail what the Government has conceded in Gross. By the by no such rule of discipline find place in the Grant Medical College Calendar.

The next issue involved in the notice is the granting of "an assurance of good behaviour in future" on the part of the students concerned. This proviso is as redundant as it could be. Evidently the Dean of G. M. College does not believe in effect as being merely the result of cause. Remove the cause and by that I mean, reflect a little on the mentality of the students in general and act accordingly and the desired end will inevitably follow. Pious hopes and solemn guarantees of any kind will fail to solve the problem effectually. And we shall, in truth be cheating our own conscience in maintaining such an absurd belief.

But the one great inconsistency that appears to impress me more than another is the queer lack of judgment betrayed by the College Council in agreeing to reconsider their decision as regards the two rusticated students, if the students in general—not the alleged offenders, mind—tendered an unconditional "apology." This is altogether an original method of dispensing justice and I would recommend it to the honourable judges of His Majesty's Bench to adopt it in their own judicial practice if of course they can gulp it down their throats. I fail to see the desirability of making all the students apologise for the offence of the two students. If these two rusticated students are really guilty as they are alleged to be—this, of course, over 250 students of the G. M. College deny and are prepared to back by means of an unimpeachable evidence—then punish them by all means and be done with. Why agree to "offer milder terms by an extremely grotesque notice, subversive of all discipline"? If on the other hand the students in question are really innocent why reconsider their case in relation to an apology from the students in general? What has the guilt or the innocence of these two students got to do anything with an apology from the rest of the students? And can not the case of these two students be considered purely on its own merit?

One thing more: I am credibly informed that before the two students were actually rusticated, the other students by way of settling up the affair tendered an apology acknowledging as well as regretting the fact that there ever should have occurred a general disturbance in the class. But this apology was contemptuously disregarded. Granting for the sake of argument, while I deny it in principle, that an apology from students is really necessary for the reconsideration of the case of these two rusticated students, I ask, why was the above-mentioned apology so disregarded. Is it that an apology given only *once* is not indicative of the *bonafide* intentions of those who tender it?

Let both the authorities as well as the students bear this in mind!—Yours, etc.

"WELL-WISHER."

Bombay, Aug. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We are extremely thankful to you for the interest you are taking in our affairs and particularly for ventilating our grievance by writing a note upon it.

You know that Lieut.-Col. Carter and his Council are pleased to place on the notice-board a notice which to say the least, breathes the spirit of Martial Law officers. Our committee appointed to take the necessary action will treat the notice in the manner it deserves. I shall not anticipate it here. I shall try only to place before you and your readers the main issues which must be faced boldly both by Lieut.-Col. Carter and his Council on the one hand and by the medical students on the other, if any solution is to be arrived at.

The first and the foremost fact that stands out clear is that the authorities without looking into the nature of the offence have rusticated two students for full two terms. Now every one will surely see that this is a very severe punishment. Again the precedent of catching hold of some students 'at random' is fraught with so much danger and mischief to the student community that the case must be made doubly strong before the authorities embark upon this policy.

But have the authorities done anything by way of justifying their case? The victims are not charged with any serious offence. They are not guilty of any moral depravity. We challenge Lieut.-Col. Carter to show anything in the behaviour of the two students which merits this sort of high-handed punishment. If they fail to make a good case, Lieut.-Col. Carter and his Council must know that they stand condemned in the eyes of the student community. The students will not allow the matter to rest where it is. They will try their level best to proclaim to the public the flagrant wrong which has been wrecklessly done.

A decent standard of discipline is a thing to be devoutly wished for; there is no cause for the authorities to suppose that the students do not want it; they care for it as much as, if not more than, the authorities. But, Sir, there are ways and means of ensuring discipline. This unheard-of exercise of sword-play was absolutely unnecessary. Is Lieut.-Col. Carter, the first head of the Grant Medical College? Why is it that his predecessors had not rusticated a single student? Does Lieut.-Col. Carter think that the students have become unruly and riotous only in his regime and that they were perfectly innocent before him?

Now, against the unjustified wrong the students wanted to express their feeling and they did it by holding a meeting. "The meeting was irregular!" Call it "irregular" or whatever you like, it expressed the pain that the students felt. The students were asked to apoligise. Apology for what?—for assembling and expressing a sense of pain and sorrow at the rustication of the two students? I fear the Dean is very much ill-advised to expect it from the students of the twentieth century. The right of meeting and expressing a common opinion or sentiment is too precious to be lost under a threat.

We are convinced that one flagrant wrong has been done. There is no justification for it.—Yours, etc.,

NICHOLAS.

A STUDENT'S GRIEVANCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was one of the recipients, of the B.A. degree, at the University Convocation held on the 17th instant, I had to be one of the occupants of the Convocation Hall gallery, since the University authorities had "exclusively" reserved it for all the Arts graduates, with the exception of those, who passed with the First Class Honours.

We were required to ascend the gallery before 4-30 p.m., an hour and a quarter earlier than the time, notified for the commencement of the proceedings. The gallery graduates were at a loss to understand, why they were compelled to kill an hour and a quarter of their time, with a couple of English constables and peons, mounting guard over them, and even preventing anyone of them from passing over from one side of the gallery, to the other.

After the graduates had undergone this irritating confinement, the procession entered the Hall, where there was a huge number of visitors, occupying all the front rows of seats, which left hardly one-third of the space in the Hall for the accommodation of the recipients of various other degrees. After the usual preliminary ceremonies, the Vice-Chancellor commenced to deliver his Convocation address, which, in spite of his being a good speaker, was inaudible to almost all the graduates, seated below, owing to the great distance between the Vice-Chancellor and the graduates. When the students, in the gallery, unable to hear a single syllable of the Convocation address, made movements to walk out, the constable at the door firmly barred their egress.

Was it not tyrannical on the part of the authorities to compel the graduates to their seats, with the help of constables when it was physically impossible for them to listen to a single word, in spite of their maintaining utmost silence and straining their ears? It is also very doubtful, Sir, whether the majority of visitors were capable of realising full importance and significance of the occasion, or comprehending the purport of the Convocation address and yet the best seats were reserved for them, while the graduates had to occupy the gallery. Why did the University authorities not restrict the number of cards issued to the visitors, in accordance with the amount of space, left vacant, after all the graduates were accommodated below? Did the visitors play a more important part in the Convocation ceremony than the graduates, that the best and a very good number of seats were reserved for them and only the uncomfortable ones left for the graduates? If it was meant primarily for the graduates, did the authorities believe that they had given necessary facilities to the graduates, to participate into it by putting them on the back rows, or in the gallery from some poarts of which it was neither possible to see nor hear anything? Was not a graduate reduced to the condition of a mere puppet, in gown and hood put up for show in the gallery, when he had neither a place in the procession, nor was he able to hear or see anything?

It is most deplorable that the graduates should have to undergo this sort of mortification before they are awarded their degrees. I am confident I voice the feelings of all graduates and that they also smart under this humiliating treatment.—Yours, etc.,

B.

DIABETES

World Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To
Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
75, BENARES CITY.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-MAHARAJAH, Madho Singh of
PANNAH,
Fort Bellary

NOTE.—Testimonial are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST "FIRE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was astonished to see a correspondent, Mr. Daruvalla, seriously suggesting in your paper that a free pardon should be granted to those who bribed lascars of the fire brigade. Your correspondent may not be aware that in law an instigator of a crime deserves as much punishment as the perpetrator of it. If "A" bribes "B," who regards that bribe—a great temptation in his way—to be equal to his whole month's pay, who is more guilty? Any man with a grain of sense will say "Of course "A" Still your correspondent allows "A" to go scot free, while he wants to punish poor "B" is it just? Is it Fair? It is only protecting the all powerful capitalist class against the working class, so I believe that the sugrestion of your correspondent is improper and absurd. Thanking you in anticipation, Yours, etc.,

HORMASJI ARDESHIR.

In Aid of the Governton Social Service League of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

THE SHRI ARYA NAITIK NATAK SAMAJ

will stage their popular Gujarati Drama:

"SARASWATI-CHANDRA"

in

BALLIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE

CORNER GRANT ROAD,

on

TUESDAY, 31st Aug., 1920

in the presence of

SIR CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, Kt.

Judge of the Bombay High Court and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Tickets can be had at the Elphinstone College Library between 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on week days and at the Theatre on Sundays.

M. M. GIDVANI.

Elphinstone College, 16th August, 1920.

PUBLIC SUPPORT IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¼ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Palmer or Dunlop Roadster.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 150 less 10%- Rs, 135 nett.

Please note that these are not faked up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

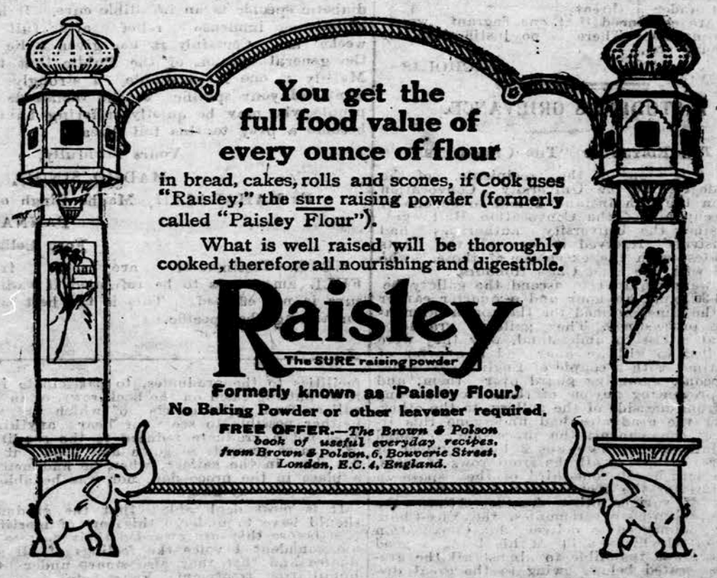
Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance Rs. 25 with orders. Packing Rs. 5 extra.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.



You get the full food value of every ounce of flour

in bread, cakes, rolls and scones, if Cook uses "Raisley," the sure raising powder (formerly called "Paisley Flour").

What is well raised will be thoroughly cooked, therefore all nourishing and digestible.

Raisley

The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as 'Paisley Flour.'

No Baking Powder or other leavener required.

FREE OFFER.—*The Brown & Polson book of useful everyday recipes, from Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. 4, England.*

FESTIVAL GOODS !

WHAT BARGAINS !

Benares Saris, Scarves, Opera-cloaks, Silks, Shoe-brocades, Embroidery, Suiting Silks, Shawls, etc., etc.

Come or write at :—

GUPTA'S,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
Opp. French Motor Co., Near Opera House,
BOMBAY. PHONE 3242.

"SCRAP OF PAPER."

THE BETRAYAL OF MOSLEMS.

"Muslim Outlook" of London writes: -

There is a painting by a French artist in the Pantheon de la Guerre at Paris giving a panoramic view of the battlefields of Flanders and France with a representation in separate groups of the monarchs and the heads of Governments together with other representatives of the different countries allied against the Central European Powers during the Great War. Of all these groups the most conspicuous is the one that represents the proud King of the Belgians and his military and naval advisers standing in front of the ruins of Louvain with the famous "scrap of Paper" lying crumpled up at the feet of the young monarch. As one gazes at this abiding condemnation on the canvas of one of the most cynical violations of international morality, one wonders how the artist would represent the many equally reprehensible and cynical violations by the Allied Governments of the most solemn and binding pledges given by them to their own Muslim populations at the outbreak, and during the course, of the War regarding the inviolability of the Holy Places of Islam and the integrity of Asia Minor and Thrace. What stacks of crumpled scraps of paper will his brush paint! For there is not one of those pledges, whether you take the declaration of November, 1914, the pledge of January, 1918, or the pledge of February, 1920, which they have not violated. They have broken even the pledge given by France and Great Britain to the Arabs in October, 1919, and dishonoured the signatures they put on the Armistice concluded in October, 1918, at Mudros. And, so far as Great Britain is concerned, even the proclamation of 1857 assuring complete religious freedom to the Mussulmans of India has been disregarded. They have gone back on their declarations that every nation will determine its own form of Government without any alien interference in any form or shape, and at this moment are trying to drown in a welter of blood the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Mussulmans of Asia Minor, Thrace, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

All these facts must be carefully remembered for they will be required when the day arrives, as it is bound to arrive, to determine the responsibility for the wanton and unjust war that is being waged at this moment on the highlands of Anatolia and the plains of Mesopotamia and Syria and for the misery and suffering that are being inflicted on the poor inhabitants of those regions. It is necessary to remind people of these lest they should lose sight of them on the day of reckoning in consequence of the propaganda of misrepresentation and lies that has already been started to warp the judgment of the public in Allied countries. That day of reckoning will not be distant for it is inconceivable that the labouring classes of the Allied countries, the majority of whom cannot but be humane and honest will permit themselves to be fooled long and not rise against the horrors and injustices that are being perpetrated by their Governments in their name and with their honestly earned money. The British Government alone is spending more than £40,000,000 on the subjection and retention of Mesopotamia, where no organised war on a large scale has yet started. Vaster sums will be required for the mad and criminal venture in Asia Minor. Palestine will not be a profitable country. Commitments like these, apart from their moral aspect, will spell ruin in case of the greatest and richest Empire. Will the British Labour permit this ruinous immorality?

GREEK MASSACRE.

There is another fact, too, that demands their urgent consideration. Those who have been following the course of the latest war in Anatolia will not have failed to notice the sinister news circulated by the Greek authorities of the massacre of the Turkish population, attributed to the Nationalists in the area occupied by the advancing Greek troops. The same communiques that announce the news of the massacres also claim that the Greek forces are everywhere being cordially welcomed, even by the Mussulmans, as their deliverers. Our readers cannot have forgotten similar claims of cordial welcome made by the Greeks when their forces were landed at Smyrna, yet the report of the Allied Admirals proves it beyond doubt that so far from being true they were actually meant to screen the most cruel and barbarous atrocities imaginable perpetrated on the Muslim population of Smyrna. Had there been any Nationalist forces in Smyrna, we feel sure that the honest Hellenes would, without hesitation, have laid those massacres at their door Even if we forget the old and well-known relations between Greece and Turkey, is it conceivable that the sufferers of the atrocities of Smyrna and their kinsmen can ever welcome the Greeks? It is obvious that the Greek troops are carrying on a systematic massacre of unarmed civil Muslim population of the occupied area, similar to that committed in Smyrna, and the attempt to attribute that massacre to the Turkish Nationalists is as outrageous and infamous as it is transparent. The British Government, now that it is also an ally of Greece, may, as in the case of Smyrna, remain unmoved by these massacres, but will the British public permit this slaughter of babies and women?

In connection with the above the following will be read with interest by those who were told only a few days ago by a responsible British Minister that the Nationalist Army of Mustafa Kemal Pasha had been recognised as enemies of war, and therefore all rules of international warfare would be applicable to them. But all these rules of international morality and law have perhaps only an inter-Christian significance and fade away especially when the party opposite happens to belong to the brotherhood of Islam. M. Venizelos and his henchman Mr. Lloyd George must explain this bloody carnage of Belikesri. The bitterness in the hearts of the Greeks and their Allies of this bloody outrage at Belikesri against Islam can be better gauged by the declaration of Admiral de Robeck to bombard the Yeshil Jami (the Green Mosque) of Broussah if the patriots did not surrender. We do not see any difference between those who bombard the Rheims Cathedral and those who threatened to raze to the ground this magnificent and famous mosque of the world of Islam.

For "Reconstruction" after Illness

for all who are run-down, under-weight; for those whose digestion needs a rest, but who at the same time need building up, Glaxo presents the potent body-building, flesh-forming, nerve-restoring elements of pure cow's milk in a form in which they can be entirely assimilated without taxing the most enfeebled digestion.

Glaxo

is the "super-milk" diet

whether taken as a milk-drink or used instead of ordinary milk for Invalid Cookery.

Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside its air-tight sealed tin. You prepare it instantly by the addition of BOILING WATER ONLY.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY

BANISH YOUR INDIGESTION

Why go on suffering from Indigestion?

Why put up with attacks of biliousness, flatulence, pains after eating, acidity, constipation, and the like? Probably all that you need is the help of a really efficient stomach and liver tonic, such as Mother Seigel's Syrup.

This famous remedy, made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of roots, barks and leaves, has been used by tens of thousands of people with wonderful success. It is a ready and convenient means of banishing and preventing the distressing symptoms which arise from a disordered state of the stomach, liver and bowels. That is the secret of its long-standing, world-wide reputation. Put the Syrup to the test in your own case to-day.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

R. K. MODY & Co.

301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.

Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR :—*Tel. Address* "LUBCIL."

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin Stores	Hair belting
Pedestals	Packings	Pipes & fittings

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Hand-book for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (Indian Branch), London.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gestine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2560.

NEVER TOO LATE TO CONSULT

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

F.I.A.A. (London), F.INC.C.A.;
Public Accountants and Auditors
On any point regarding,

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX

Office:
Fort, HOMJI STREET, Hanuman Building, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for Februrary shipment. Will collected.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

[illegible] Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HUNTER REPORT.

LAHORE LADIES' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 26.

A public meeting of the ladies of Lahore numbering about five hundred was held this evening at Bradlaugh Hall to protest against the Hunter Committee's report and to press the Government for the release of the remaining martial law prisoners. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani presided.

Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction that the Government of India and His Majesty's Government did not pay any attention to the Congress Punjab enquiry Commission report, expressing grief that the Punjab leaders who were convicted during martial law are not legible for election at new councils, requesting the Government to release the remaining martial law prisoners immediately and calling upon the women of Punjab to take the vow of Swadeshi and to take to hand spinning were passed.

COUSTOMS PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

SIR,—While almost all the new schemes of various Departments namely Secretariate, Port Trust, Government Telegraphs and such others have been sanctioned by the Government and will be brought into force shortly, it is wonder nothing is known about Customs Preventive Scheme. Among all the Government departments in Bombay this department is supposed to be an active and in spite of innumerable complaints regarding injustice done and very low salary paid to the efficient staff, one would be surprised to know as to why the Government has turned deaf ears to their just demands. God alone knows whether the caste and color distinction existing in this department would end even on Dooms day. Sooner the better. It is most regrettable policy of the Government to keep the standard of salary of Indian staff as low as possible thus detracting good and efficient men and creating an atmosphers of discontent among the members of the staff who are destined to groan and sweat under a weary life from early morning to evening for a miserable pittance. Their pay does not even permit them to hold their heads above water in such hard times when the cost of living and rents are gone very high.

It has been heard that in the new scheme Indians in the Preventive Deparment will get starting salary Rs. 60 while Eurasian Officers will get Rs. 200. Why such a vast differance? It is, however, lame excuse to say that Indians can live on a low salary while Eurasians cannot. Those who express these words must note that Indians are from their childhood brought up to cut their coats according to cloth. Let the Government pay sufficiently to Indians and see how decent they live. Dear Editor, now taking the Preventive officers' case into consideration with an exception of very few almost all are educated up to 3rd standard. Why then the authorities do not admit Hindus and Mahomedans in to Officers Grade? Are they not competent to do their work? Yes, surely more.

Lastly I appeal to the Government to take immediate steps to do full justice to the Preventive Indian staff and to redress their grievances. All delay is in itself injustice. The wrong grows greater with every passing hour and the required reparation shrinks in value.—Yours etc.,

JUSTICE.

A correspondent wires:—

The Kolaba Zilla Executive Committee meeting was held at Nagothna on the 22nd instant, when it was decided to adopt Mr. Gosawi, pleader, as candidate of the Kolaba District for the Provincial Council, Mr. Baptista for the University, Mr. Belvi for the Legislative Assembly and Mr. V. J. Patel for the State Council. Mr. Appasaheb presided. The Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Gervadekar tried to force his presence upon the meeting, but the President ordered him to withdraw and he withdrew after wrangling for over 20 minutes. The meeting authorised the President to take necessary steps.

The United Provinces Legislative Council will be held at Nainital on the 18th September.

BEWARE OF IMITATARS.
Always use our
Warld Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. I.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula. and Kapri.
As. Six and Twelve per bottle.
Try to Make your eyes like Electric light always use our.
Warld renowned Real Pearl Surma
RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys Sareness. opthalmic irrits, Cataract spots etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant. Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 (one only).
MEGHJI HARIDAS & CO.
Opp. Madhavbag Khakhar Biuldings, BOMBAY.

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true, but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:—
TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS,
P. O. Chodavaram, Vizag. Dt.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM SINDH TO CEYLON

REMOVAL OF EMBARGO URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Representatives of the Karachi Import Grain Merchants' Association and of Sind Rice Millers and Merchants' Association, including Messrs. Gidamal Fateh Chand, Showkatrai Verbomal and Ildas Madhavdas, arrived here yesterday and represented before the Revenue Member, the Hon. Mr. Sarma, their grievances resulting from the embargo on export of rice from Sind to Ceylon and foreign destinations.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative they explained that last year out of the output of four lakh tons of rice in Sind, three lakhs were assigned by the Government for local consumption and export to Indian ports, while the remainder was assigned for export outside India. Owing to the removal of inter-provincial restrictions in April last, Bengal rice being superior in quality, commanded a ready market in Karachi for export to the Persian Gulf and other foreign stations. With effect from 1st January last, the Government of India permitted established local shippers to export quarterly allotments from Karachi to foreign destinations on the basis of previous shipments, but with effect from first April this free export of allotted quantities was replaced by a system of auctioning licenses for export of rice from Karachi. The result was a few shippers who succeeded in obtaining licenses under heavy fees of about eighty per cent. on the cost of rice dictated their own terms to the holders of rice stock and consequently purchased from them requisite quantity at a price lower by forty per cent. The whole quantity exported from Karachi during the current year totalled 70,900 tons which included 40,000 tons from Bengal and other places. In other words out of the quantity of 100,000 tons of Sind rice for export purposes, only thirty thousand tons were exported to foreign and Indian destinations. The balance, therefore, imperatively called for disposal especially because in October next a bumper crop of rice is expected owing to the inundation in Sind and copious rains elsewhere. Therefore, the system of auctioning licenses for the export of rice from Karachi to foreign destinations must at once be abolished.

Referring to the embargo on export of rice to Ceylon, the deputation stated that the people of Ceylon being poor were regular consumers of Sind boiled rice, and Joshi rice has no consumption locally whatsoever. The heavy stock of boiled rice in Sind could, therefore, best be disposed of chiefly by its export to Ceylon and partly by export without licensing fees to foreign ports.

AFGHAN FRONTIER

BOLSHEVIK AGGRESSION ON SIDE OF TURKISTAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The Civil and Military Gazette's special correspondent at Peshawar wires:—

Persistent rumours are filtering through Afghanistan and are generally current in Peshawar of continued Bolshevik aggression on the Turkistan side of the Afghan Frontier and it is possible that fighting may by this time actually have occurred in the neighbourhood of Bokhara. It is said that the Bolsheviks are concentrating aeroplanes and troops at Kaghan which is only six miles from the old city of Bokhara and that they have declared their intention of attacking and taking possession of the latter city.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF KHERI DIST ASSASSINATED.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR PROCEEDS TO THE SPOT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAINITAL, Aug. 27.

Mr. R. W. D. Willoughby, Deputy Commissioner of Kheri District, in Oudh was assassinated in his house during the absence of his servants at the Id prayers by a local Mussalman fanatic with, it is reported, accomplices. Full particulars are not yet available. The Commissioner of the Lucknow division is on the spot. The Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by the Chief Secretary has left Nainital for Kheri.

"HINDOO-MOSLEM UNITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Providence too is in favour of the Hindoo-Moslem Unity. This year the Ganesh Chaturthi of the Hindoos, in accordance with their reformed calendar, and the Mohram of the Mussalmans fall on one and the same day. Both the communities, therefore, should join in a procession on the day and thus, with the blessings of Allah, the most merciful, and of Shri Ganpati, the God of Learning should cement their unity. This is a unique opportunity for the holy cause.

Thanking you in anticipation of some space being allotted to this in your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. NADKARNI.

Dalkeith, Panchgani, Aug. 26.

Mehtars and sweepers of the Howrah Municipality, who went on strike on Friday last, resumed work yesterday on an all-round increase of one rupee being given to them.—(A. P.).

Read To-morrow's

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

The Bombay Chronicle.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

LONDON TOPICS
SPORT AT HOME
SPECIAL SHORT STORY
SERIAL STORY
MOTORING AND AVIATION
RESULT OF SATURDAY'S RACES
LITERATURE AND ART
FASHIONS OF THE DAY
MUSINGS OF THE WEEK

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK
OF
Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leater, Roller Skins, Chroms Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Re. as.
Glace Kid shoes	6 4	Marching Boots.	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S. ..	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S. ..	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2	Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	Ladies Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.
Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36.
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.
SUTOR & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

Well-known German Make

DIXI TRUCKS

Strong and Reliable

SOLE AGENTS

NARANDAS V. DOSSA & CO.

14, HUMMUN STREET FORT,
BOMBAY

PLEASE WRITE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS

Telephone. 3739.
Telegram. "KINGSHIP"—Bombay.

Beside the **Dixi** motor trucks we have ready for delivery other German make trucks such as Benz, Horch, Durkopp, Daimler, Arbenz, Bergman etc.

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER
THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.
Several unsolicited testimonials from Natives Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.
KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."
They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.
These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.
Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.
NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.
SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 250.
TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.
It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 2.
Lady Night Pills Re. 1 per pill.
One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.
Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.
Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.
Beauty Ointment, Re. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 8 days.
Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.
Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.
Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for each phial. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.
ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.
HAIR GROWING PASTE:—Rs. 10 per lb.

DUBAL PHARMACY
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

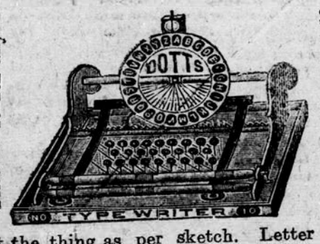
FAVOURITE
Because
FAITHFUL
The Star

SEALING WAX
Please ask your Stationer for it.
Sole Agents:
N. Lallubhai & Co.,
13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

GET YOUR REGULAR SUPPLY OF
PETROL
AT MODERATE RATE.
Good terms will be allowed to permanent Customers.
A Visit will save your Money and Time Assure once.
Malaviya Brothers & Co.
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY No. 4.
Tele: "Tyretube"

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!
If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.
The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.
Sole Agents for India:—
The Indo-British Trading Corporation,
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

Karnik's ANTI-ACUE Mixture.
is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's ANTI-ACUE Mixture.

Amazing Invention of an Indian Mechanist !!!
CAPITAL TYPEWRITER.
Price Rs. 10 Ten only


Postage & packing Rs. 1-10
Just the thing as per sketch. Letter Size 6x9) Visible Model. Self-inking, Rubber Types, Capital Letters, Simple and Easy, Cover and Direction free.
10 Letters are typed in a minute.
Sudhamukh Trading Co.
100 Durga Charan Mitra Street CALCUTTA

BOMBAY WASHING CO.
MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours. charge extra except white flannels.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TITLES.

A PLEA FOR THEIR RENUNCIATION.

Titles are the badges of servility. They are the trinkets of servitude. There are exceptions but the general statement is not an exaggeration. In the hands of a wise, just and highminded Government, titles and honours can be the reward of merit and recognition of great services rendered to the community or the state. But usually, titles are only a subtle, insidious, though euphemistic form of political corruption. Governments have their ludicrous aspects in spite of the mystery and awe which political mystics have reverenced in the state and the symbols of its authority. Their Honours Lists are conspicuous examples of the commercial side of their character. It is particularly the case in India where an irresponsible Government wields authority. The titles that are conferred periodically are an authentic expression of, its poor, Philistine soul.

Slave Psychology.

The call for the renunciation of titles which is the initial step in the programme of Non-Cooperation, has been criticised, even ridiculed. It has been said that the renunciation of titles would not compel the concession of our demands. No one pretended it would. Its purpose is to purify the holder of the title, to divest him of ribbons that bind his soul and names that paralyse his freedom. The tradition of years has made slavery a part of Indian psychology and the race for titles and the religious veneration in which these titles have been held, have considerably strengthened the slave psychology of the people. The man who wanted the honour plodded hard to please those above him, abstained from duties he knew to be legitimate and in the name of tact conformed to views he hated, and suppressed in the depths of his own cowardice, the shining truth that struggled for expression. He is asked to-day when there is a crisis in his national affairs to discard his title. To discard the title is only a symbolic act, and it implies that the man should forget and rise above all the lesser considerations which are implied in the race for and the possession of, a title. This is only the baptism that tells you to purify yourself. We ask you to remove the badge. In other words, efface from your souls that of which it is the badge.

Browning said in pathetic words:—
For a piece of silver he left us.
For a ribbon to stick in his coat

How often have these lines been re-called to adorn a tale! Almost every time the columns of our papers are studed with the names of the "honoured," there is a counting of losses. Politics in India has its own disillusionings and politicians their own conversions, as everywhere else. A title or an office has sufficed to win our "popular" politicians whose patriotic rhetoric paved the way to the livery of service or the ribbons of unmerited decorations. But their venality, be it said in justice to them, h'd some sense of colour, for which the child does not know that ribbons are pretty?

A gentleman, an uncle of a Raja, was "honoured" once upon a time by being nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council. When he returned after his arduous legislative labours, the nephew asked, "Uncle, how did you get on? You do not know a word of English." "Oh," exclaimed the distinguished Councillor, "I got on well enough. I had a very simple duty to perform. I owed my seat to the grace and favour of the Lat Sahib. So I closely watched him and when I found that the Sirkar members held their hands up. I held my hands up, and when I found that they dropped theirs, I dropped mine. And the Lat Sahib was so pleased with me that when I was coming away, he actually shock me by the hand and said, "You have been a most useful member of this Council." ' This was some decades ago, but our own times offer many a parallel to this method of honouring an individual.

Another significant instance occurred in the times of George III. A man who had done some political service to the State wished to be allowed to drive through a park. "No, no," said the King, "we cannot do that; but you can make him an Irish Baron if you like." Political service was not a thing of the highest merit in those days.

Sir Arthur Helps, quite a competent critic of such matters, says somewhere that "the British Government has not, for several generations, distinguished itself by the way in which it has exercised the high prerogative of conferring honours." He gives four fables which are highly interesting and illuminitive. I shall just refer to them.

The eagle promoted a cuckoo to the rank of a nightingale. But when the cuckoo played its new part and sang, there was twittering and ridicule. The cuckoo complained, but the eagle said, "I am a king, but I am not a God. I can order a cuckoo to be styled a nightingale, but to make a nightingale out of a cuckoo—that I cannot do."

This is a moral for the weaklings that are called knights.

There was a boar who rooted up his master's pastures. The farmer put a ring on his nose. The boar was proud of his decoration but when he tried to dig the root his ornament hindred. And the boar said to himself, "I see why they give me this odious nose ring. It was not for honour but for preventing me from rooting in the fields so much."

This illustrates the reclamation of troublesome politicians.

There was a wandering tribe in Thibet. Old men were reverenced among them but could not keep pace with the nomadic life. The tribe could not wander and there was scarcity. A secret council of the young was held and it was decided to make long robes from the wool of their flocks and to colour them with the juice of their herbs. "Let us put these robes of honour on the old men. When they have their long blue robes, they will not like to go through the bushes and the brambles and will stay at home with the women in the camp; and when we have found a new camping place, we can come back for them. Thus they will receive all honour, and will not be an incumberance on our movements."

This is the way the minds of Governments work and titles are conferred. And we, poor men, cling to them as to life! A man is wealthy—and willing and anxious that his wealth should be utilised—for a consideration. And—he becomes a knight in due season. Another gives an excellent entertainment to prepare the way for the ultimate acquisition of some tinsel on his neck. A third is noisy and troublesome. So put a nose ring on the boar. A fourth is an insidious sycophant—he has his uses. A fifth has opposed a popular wave, the new spirit in the land—he deserves an insignia. This is the psychology of titles.

Need we wonder that the greatest of our leaders, the real servants of their country, the honour and glory of their race, have gone to their graves without the shred of a ribbon to "approve" their greatness, without a title or a badge, un-'honoured' and sometimes, even dishonoured? But Colonel Beadon received a C. I. E. Did he not rule the ancient capital of Hindustan with a wisdom and benevolence which have put to shame the fame of Asoka and Akbar? Lord Pentland, the Scotch Baron, who could not get on at home and so was packed off to India, and, who, it may be remembered was sometime ago, the Governor of Madras, got a G. C. S. I. One wonders after this if Governorships are difficult offices to fill, calling for much ability or statesmanship. If Lord Pentland was a good Governor, well, every district town in India should be capable of producing half-a-dozen such Governors. Or it may be that we misjudge his Lordship—that he was really rewarded for his services to the cause of Home Rule. I shall not enumerate more of the "honoured" for it is an interminable list.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said in words which ring with the note of prophesy:—

"The time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation and I for my part wish to stand shorn of all special distinctions, by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer a degradation not fit for human beings."

Grand words! In this rejection of a knighthood, in this chivalrous refusal to wear a personal badge of honour steeped in the incongruity of national shame, Rabindranath not only condemned things unrighteous that transpired in the Punjab, but exposed and scorned the hollowness and unreality of his outer surroundings, Rabindranath is not a politician, but a poet and a seer. The Anglo-Indian scribblers, with a heroic barefacedness, only tempered by their obvious discomfort, professed to rejoice over the event as they did when Dr. Subramanium renounced his Knighthood. But it only reminded us of the familiar phrase of John the Baptist about the latchet and the shoes.

Let us remember to-day, in this crisis of ours, with our wrongs unrighted, and our wounds still bleeding, with our religion unsafe and the bullets of Amritsar still in our bosoms, the great words of Rabindranath, that our titles and badges are the coloured symbols of our servitude, that "the time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation." And let us remember the inspiring example of one of the greatest men of India who said:

"I for my part wish to stand shorn of all special distinctions, by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer a degradation, not fit for human beings."

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN.

INTERNATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.,

His Majesty's Acting Senior Trade Commissioner in India has been advised by the Department of Overseas Trade in London that the International Shoe and Leather Fair which is to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington from the 4th to 9th October next includes a British section comprising boots, shoes and leather. The principal Trade Associations are actively cooperating and the boot, shoe and leather industries are anxious to extend Overseas trade and desire to attract overseas buyers. Communications on the subject should be addressed to the Comptroller General Department of Overseas, Trade,, 48 Queen Annes Gate Guildings, Old Queen St., London, S. W. marked "International Shoe and Leather Fair."

RENOUNCEMENT OF TITLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The Madras Khilafat Committee announce to-day that Moulana Shah Zahid Hussain Sahib has renounced his title of Shamsul Ulema and the pension appertaining thereto and that Khan Bahadur T. Amiruddin Sahib, Khan Sahib Jamal Mohiuddin Sahib and Khan Sahib Syed Abdul Khader Sahib Jeelani have renounced their respective titles and also that sixteen others of whom five are Hindus have renounced their honorary magistrateships.

The Local Government have fixed the scales of pay of the Madras Engineering Service at Rs. 250-20-750 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 550.

The date fixed for polling at the forthcoming election in Madras has now been postponed from 20th to 30th November.

Under the auspices of the newly formed Presidency Sub-Registrars' Association of Madras over forty Sub-Registrars representing thirteen districts waited on Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, Member, Governor's Executive Council, to represent matters concerning the prospects and improvement of the service. Sir Rajagopalachariar gave a patient hearing to the delegation.

As usual the Bakr-Id Festival was celebrated to-day in the Wallajahi Mosque, and prayers were offered in all the important mosques, of Madras.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
Unique Opportunity to Save Money.
DO NOT MISS THIS RARE CHANCE.
Do not be induced by common Sales.
Try the REAL SALE
AT
THE BRITISH STORES
AND
Save Your Money.
Every Article reduced 20 per cent to 30 per cent off marked price, and every purchaser of goods valued Rs. 10 is entitled to a
PRIZE
Try and Convince Yourself by paying us a visit at
239, Hornby Road, next to Allahabad Bank, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HERE IS VALUE
FOR
YOUR MONEY
No machine to beat it on test for comfort. speed and durability. A BOON TO MOTORISTS. It is built to give SATISFACTION.

5-6 H. P. Scout and 7-9 H. P. Power Plus Indians
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR:
6-7 H. P. ARIEL, 2½ H. P. CLYNO
3½ H. P. ARIEL
APPLY:—
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency,
LIMITED
(The Leading Motor House of Asia).
Agents: Messrs. K. D. Wadia & Company,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—THE MALL, LAHORE.
Telephone No. 483. Telegrams:—"CYCLOSTERS," BOMBAY.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

"By G. K. Khatra."

"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE:

BOMBAY—7

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL

ENSURES

PLEASURE in BUYING
SATISFACTION in USING
AS

It is "very soothing," says **Pandit Prithinath.** "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to **Lokamanya Tilak.** "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia: and last, but not the least, says the **"Poet-Laureate"** of Asia, Sir **Rabindranath Tagore:—**

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA."

Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.

To be obtainable from Messrs

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.

TIMES BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.,

216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

TRADE MARK.

THE

Okawa Tdg. & Mfg., Co. Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)

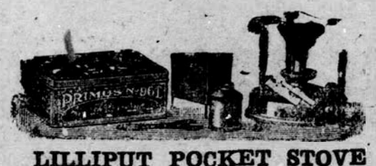
24-Elphinstone Circle, Fort, P. O. Box No. 405. Telephone No. 2575.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF :—

Bobbins
Shuttles.
Card-Cans.
Ring Travellers
Spg., Wg. & Gin Parts.
Waste Opening & Spg. Machines.
Tabular Band Making Machines.
Okawa's Knife Roller Gins. (Power or Foot)
Hosiery Machines.
Foot Looms.
Fire Extinguishers.
All Mill & Gin Stores.
Oil Engines
Electric Motors & Electric Accessories.
Lubricating Oils.
Hard Ware. Also

Other textile Industrial requisities, Etc. For further particulars write at above addres

---



LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE

No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.

Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.

All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.

CALL AT

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,

Near Tarm Terminus, Girgaon.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, scurvy, colds, cuts, bruises, etc;

IS

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only; Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

GAJANAN & Co.

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of **Storage Water Tanks** (square or round), **Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.**

Our work has given Absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and other enquiries

Ramchander Building, Ardeshir Dady Street Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

Telephone No. 1380.

Collars in All Sizes.

Our Popular Shirts

Varieties to Select

Assorted Styles

From Rs. 8 per Dozen.

Twill Shirts for Office use Rs. 2/4 each.

Zephyr Shirts for occasional use Rs. 4/2 each.

The Shanghavi Stores,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Rai Sahib Dr. K. C. DAS'S

HEALTH RESTORER.

The most useful guide for HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY and even a companion for young and old. Distributed gratis and post free,

APPLY TO :—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY,

30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

FOR

GENUINE

Indigenous Medicines and Treatment

Address

THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES

Founded and Directed by

Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, M.A., L.M.S.

Prescription by letter—Rs. 4 only

94, GREY STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address—"KALPATARU," Calcutta.

G. H. TEA.

BEST AND CHOICEST.

Packed by

The Garo Hill Tea & Trading Co., Ltd.

172, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Distributing Agents.

BOMBAY.

Raote Meghjee Sons & Co.

309, Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 49,99,600
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

MONARCH CORN MILLS.

Capacity 12 Bengal Maunds of Fine Flour per hour. Latest in Design and construction. Size 20" French Burr stones which last the longest. Power requiered 12 H. P. Price Rs. 1,250.— Also Lathes, Milling Machines, English Crude oil Engines and Machinery in general in stock.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

CLUBWALLA & Co.

The General Engineering & Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 9

Shipchandlers, contractors & hardware merchants

Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisite.

Immediate delivary of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.

Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting

Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

THE

Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 595 (Established 1891) Telegrams "EASTLIGHT"

FURUKAWA WIRES

Sole Agents for

"STIGLER'S" LIFTS.

Five "STIGLER" Make Electric PASSENGER and GOODS LIFTS working at

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

Since 1900.

"FURUKAWA" Wires Tested and approved by Leading Firms.

Manufactured in accordance with the Standard of the British Cable Makers' Association.

We always keep large stocks of above "Furukawa" Wires.

ALSO PUMPS, MOTORS, FANS A.C. & D.C., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Estimates and Particulars sent on application

SUPERIOR MAKE

NOTE:—Alterations in Prices from 1st August 1920.

The ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.

Elphinstone Road, BOMBAY.

Manufacturers of

Uptodate, Most Reliable, and thoroughly Efficacious Ayurvedic Preparations, which have won Gold Medals at the All-India Ayurvedic Exhibitions.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

THE FAVOURITE FIVE

Beloved of the Nations.

The renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza Plague, Ague and all other Fevers, so well-known throughout the East that it scarce needs furthur recommendation. Looked upon by the nation as a GOD-SEND in times of epedemic and the fever season.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The household remedy of England in all troubles of the skin including Bad Legs, Boils, Eczema Eruptions, wouds, skin Irritation Burns, Piles, Cuts, Rashes, Itch and Sore and Tender Feet. Thousand of Testimonials. Keep it in the home for remember "a stich in time saves nine."

HEALO SKIN OINTMENT

The popular Indian Cough and cold Cure. It touches the tickle, dissolves, the gathered phlegm, soothes all inflamatiod of the lungs heals the sore spots in the air passages and serves as an ideal tonic to the chest and lungs. Lynsola contains no opiates and can be given to infants.

LYNSOLA COUGH CURE

A boon to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, sciatica, Lumbago, stiffness in joints, painful arms, Headache, Tic Douloureux and all painful affections generally. Laocoon Pain-Rub gives relief in a rub. Just rub it in and you rub the pain out.

LAOCOON PAIN-RUB

The DOUBLE-ACTION TONIC so widely prescribed by the physician. Atlas Tonic not only rebuilds the shattered nerve and brain tissues but helps and promotes the weakened digestion. Invalueable in Digestive and Nervous Disorders, Malnutrition. Emaciation, Weakness, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis, Constipation ann Dyspepsia. Atlas Tonic makes you your younger self once again. Nothing like it for brain-workers and those who lead a sedantary life Rightly called "The Prop of Old Age."

ATLAS TONIC

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

14, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 28. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee Re. 1 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.E.H. (London).

3rd Bazwada, Bhoiesher, Bombay.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Storage.

Tele{graph—CAMPKITS ne—2148.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(National Overseas Bank)
INCORPORATED IN PORTUGAL.
STABLISHED IN 1864.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
FULLY PAID UP ..... Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
RESERVE FUND ..... Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)

The Banco Nacional Ultramarino is the State Bank of the Portuguese Colonies.

HEAD OFFICE—LISBON.
BRANCHES:

ENGLAND.
LONDON—27, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.

FRANCE.
PARIS—Rue Helder 8.

UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK—93, Liberty Street.

BRAZIL.
RIO DE JANEIRO, CAMPOS, S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PERNANBUCO, PARAHIBA DO NORTE, PARA MANAUS.

PORTUGAL.
Aveiro—Beja—Braga—Braganca—Castello Branco—Coimbra—Covilha—Evora—Faro—Figueirsa da Foz—Guarda—Guimaraes—Leiria—Olhao—Portalegre—Portimao—PORTO—Santarem—Setubal—Viana do Castelo—Vila Real de Traz os Montes—Vizeu—

ADJACENT ISLANDS.
FUNCHAL (Madeira) P. DELGADA—ANGRA DO HEROISM (Azores.)

WEST AFRICA.
S. Vicente—S. Thiago (Cape Vert) Bissau—Bolama (Guinea)
Kinshassa (Belgian Congo) S. Thome—Principe—Cabinda—
Loanda—Malange—Novo Redondo—Lobito—Benguella—
Belmonte—Mossamedes—Lubango.

EAST AFRICA.
Lourenco Marques—Inhambane—Beira—Chinde
Tete—Quelimane—Mocambique—Ibo.

INDIA.
MORMUGAO. NOVA-GOA.

CHINA.
Macau.

TIMOR.
Djily.

The Bank has also about 500 Correspondents at Portugal and abroad.
The Banco Nacional Ultramarino is the sole Agent for the LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER & PARR'S BANK Portugal, Portuguese Colonies and Brazil, and the exclusive Agent fo the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, in the sameu countries. It is also the sole Agent of the COLONIAL BANK, in Portugal, Brazil, Portuguese West Africa and Azores.
In the British Colonies the Bank's Agents are The COLONIAL BANK.
A BRANCH WILL BE OPENED AT BOMBAY WITHIN A SHORT TIME.
TEMPORRY PREMISES—GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS—APOLLO STREET.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M's WAR OFFICE
CHEMISTS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

OUR Prescription Department is our special pride.

Physician's prescriptions or family recipes entrusted to us will be compounded with the most scrupulous care. Our system of checking makes it impossible for a mistake to occur in compounding, while our splendid stock of drugs and medicines is an assurance that we are never "OUT" of anything prescibed and that prescription will be filled exactly as the physician wishes it to be.

That's why POWELL'S PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS IS THE LARGEST.

All our Drug Departments are under the supervision of qualified Chemists.

Patent Medicines are always sold at wholesale prices. A full stock of Sick-Room Requisites is on view. We represent the World-Renowned Ingram's Brand Rubber Goods, Air Cushions, Enema Syringes, Hot-water Bottles Ice Bags, Rubber Air Beds, &c. &c.

OXYGEN CYLINDERS CAN BE HAD DAY & NIGHT.

We also invite the attention to the fact that we undertake the testing and analysis of all kinds of Dyed Yarns, Cloths Tanin Extracts, Foods, Fats, Coal, Indigo, Minerals, Water etc

N. Powell & Co.
BOMBAY.

MORINAGA'S MILK CARAMELS

NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIUS

Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ld.,

TOKYO.

MANUFACTURERS OF:

All Sorts of Sweets, Chocolates and Biscuits etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.,

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, Colombo.

The Sufferings of the SICK-BED

CAN be allayed, and health, happiness and strength CAN be got once again. Disease-stricken person NEED NOT suffer any longer. Hope comes back to the hopeless. Peace comes again to sufferers. And you CAN enjoy perfect health once more. Good look, good spirits and good cheer will be yours for a small cost. There is one sure cure for nearly all human and animal diseases. It is

"AMRITDHARA"

THE WONDER-CURE FOR ALL DISEASES.

"AMRITDHARA"

CURES—
Acidity Asthma
Bubo Bronchitis
Cholera Coughs
Dysentry
Earache
Fevers of all kinds
Gout Gonorrhea
Hydrocele
Insomnia
Jaundice
Kidney disease
Lumbago Malaria
Nausea. tforrhea
Pneumo
Sciatica, colds
Ulcers, Urinary diseases.
Vomiting.
Wounds,
etc., etc., etc.

—HAS GOT—
more than 24,000 unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the world. Every day we are getting scores of such testimonials. Our free book will interest you. Ask for it to-day. A copy will come to you by return.

The most marvellous miracle of the day in the Pharmacopea of Hindu Medicine-world has now been given to the world by the learned Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Vaidya of Lahore. Amritdhara is now a household word in thousands and lakhs of homes. Doctors, Hakeems and Vaidyas prescribe it for all diseases. Amritdhara not only cures human diseases, but also those of animals and birds. Most wonderful is its power. Try a bottle at once and have a Phial ready for use. Delays are dangerous.

Write to-day.

Price per Phial, Rs. 2-8 only. Sample Annas 8.

WRITE FOR OUR **FREE** *DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.*

Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings,
Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.
(Only postal and telegraphic address:—Amritdhara 1, LAHORE).
Bombay Agent:—Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALLYMOHAMED DEVJI,
173, Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BARELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.